

NEW QUOTA PLAN
TO COME UP IN
NEXT CONGRESSPresent Immigration Law
Provides Change in 1927
on President's DecreeWOULD SUBSTITUTE
1920 BASIS FOR 1930Provision Is Not Mandatory
and House Leader Says In-
quiry Will Come First

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congress will have to determine during the next session whether the quota provisions for the first three years of the Immigration Act shall be continued as at present, or whether the provision in the law for a reapportionment on a basis of national origins in 1927, shall become operative.

According to Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, and chairman of the House Immigration Committee, this is one of the outstanding problems in immigration policy before this committee. Section 11 of the 1924 law provides a new basis for apportionment of alien quotas, and would reduce the total annual influx from 164,667 to 150,000. Two bills to nullify this provision have been introduced and will probably be the subject of committee hearings.

The problems before the committee are still many and intricate, Mr. Johnson said. "The passage of the Immigration Restrictive Act in 1924, by no means settled the problems which have confronted the United States along immigration and naturalization lines for 25 years or more."

Inquiry to Precede Action

The "national origins" plan for the prorating of 150,000 quota immigrants according to the origin of the people who have made the United States since the beginning is to go into effect July 1, 1927, provided the President issues a proclamation on the recommendation of three Cabinet officers—the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Labor—if they can agree upon a statistical statement which shall serve as a yardstick for the prorating of the proposed limited immigration. "You will notice the statement just made by me contains a 'provided' and an 'if,' and we may all be assured that these two qualifying words will cause extensive hearings and much inquiry during the winter session."

A sharp division of opinion is expected to develop in Congress over the provision in the act to change the existing quota arrangement in 1927. Under the present system, the annual quota of any nation is fixed at 2 per cent of the number of immigrants from that nation residing in the United States in 1890. Under the national origins provision, the total annual influx would be limited to 150,000, the quotas to be determined upon the proportionate numerical strength of nationalities among the whole population of the United States, according to the 1920 census. The change is ordered to be made only on proclamation by the President on or before April 1, 1927, based on a report made to him by the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Labor.

According to Mr. Johnson, a committee of experts under this joint committee is already at work compiling the necessary data. Existing

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14CHILDREN OF NEW YORK ALIENS
TO HELP IN CITIZENSHIP WORKHalf-Million Foreign-Born Parents Will Be Brought
Closer to the United States Through Efforts of Amer-
icanization Plan Carried Out in Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Five hundred thousand foreign-born parents of New York City school children are to have direct appeals from their own children to become American citizens as the result of a co-operative project which is being undertaken by the League for American Citizenship and the Board of Education. These men and women, comprising 25 per cent of the school-parent population of the city, have neglected to take out citizenship papers either through indifference, impatience with the delays or intricacies of the naturalization laws, desire to return eventually to their native countries, or in the case of a very small number, unwillingness to participate in any form of government. The children of these parents are recognized

child will be asked to find out facts concerning his parents, their nationality, the date of their arrival in the country, whether or not they have become naturalized, the date of taking out first citizenship papers and subsequent steps of the naturalization proceedings, or in the case of non-citizens, the reasons for their indifference to citizenship.

Incidentally the league will come into possession of a mass of research information which will be useful to other communities throughout the country as showing the allegiance of school-parent population in a large city. With a school population of more than 1,000,000 boys and girls, allowing for several members of the same family, there will still be about 2,000,000 adults who

HENRY FORD GIVES
VIEW OF HIS NEW
350-LB. AIR FLIVVERPublic Gets First Sight of
Machine 22 Feet Long and
15-Foot Wings

DETROIT, Mich., July 31 (P)—After producing and distributing more than 14,000,000 of his famous automobiles, Henry Ford has come to the front with an "air flivver."

Rumors of experiments with a baby airplane, were confirmed when Mr. Ford, on his sixty-third birthday, gave a successful demonstration of the tiny monoplane, a product of his laboratory.

Designed by Otto Kappen, young German engineer employed in the Ford experimental laboratories, the ship is powered by a three-cylinder air-cooled motor. The pilot sits about midway of the wing, which is placed along the top of the fuselage. It has a wing spread of 22 feet, is 15 feet long and weighs 350 pounds. It is planned to replace the motor with a three-cylinder engine which will bring the weight down to about 310 pounds.

EUROPEANS LACK
AMERICAN NEWS,
EDITOR ASSERTSInstitute of Politics Hears
Plea for More Adequate Re-
ports on United States

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 31—On the ground that the "American news" carried in European papers generally deals with "Hollywood," railroad wrecks or gunmen," Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor New York Herald Tribune, told the institute of politics today that Americans get more and better news of Europe than Europe gets of America.

Partisans of Great Britain at the institute and critics of American newspapers promptly took issue with the leader of the open conference on "Public Opinion in World Affairs."

Declaring that British papers have recently criticized the United States for being "woefully ignorant of European affairs," Mr. Draper asked: "What does Europe learn about us from its press?" It is heard about Ellis Island, about rum row, about Hollywood, about Senator Borah's views on the League and debts, about lynchings, about prominent divorcees and gunmen, about railroad wrecks. "Only a few foreign correspondents stationed in this country confine their dispatches to reports of the serious problems; but the rest of them are under instructions to send so-called 'human interest' items on the ground that Europeans are not interested in highly involved American politics."

American News of Europe

These correspondents do not send one-tenth as much American news as we receive from Europe. Britons have been so interested in their own affairs and the problems of Europe that they have paid little attention to us until quite recently. All I desire to bring out is that the American public has a better opportunity to learn what is going on in Europe

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

FIXING MOTOR
INSURANCE RATECommissioner Working on
Schedule of Premiums
to Be Charged

Wesley E. Monk, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts is rapidly completing the rates of insurance which companies will charge for putting into effect the compulsory automobile liability insurance law which goes into effect January 1. These rates, under the law, must be promulgated by September 1 of this year but previous to that time, the State Insurance Department will meet with the representatives of the rate bureaus of the insurance companies to make adequate adjustment of the charges to be made as premiums.

Under the circumstances, officials connected with the state insurance department are withholding any public statements regarding the probable effects in behalf of the public which are expected to show visible results after the law has become effective.

That the compulsory liability insurance law was for the protection of the public and to make the highways safer for all classes, is declared by men thoroughly conversant with all phases of the situation in this state to be a fact which the many public hearings decided.

Better Safety Conditions Seen

Statements issued at this time to the effect that the law soon to go into effect in Massachusetts will prove inimical to making the highways more safe and operators of cars more careful were characterized as fallacious by state officials today.

"Why, here in Massachusetts as things now are, but 30 per cent of the owners of motor vehicles carry liability insurance," a State official said. "That conditions on our public highways will be bettered so far as the public is concerned, the fact that financial obligations will rest upon the owners and individuals owning motor vehicles after Jan. 1, next, is to my way of thinking a fact not to be gained."

During all the hearing on the subject at the State House, the insurance companies took a neutral attitude, while the proponents for the law were representative of the great body of the people of the State. These citizens favored the enactment of the

(Continued on Page 3B, Column 3)

SENATORIAL CONTEST
IS THREE-CORNEREDJudge Remick Files as Repub-
lican in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., July 31 (Special)—James W. Remick of Concord, former Justice of the Supreme Court, today filed as a candidate in the Republican primary for United States Senator. His unexpected entry into the contest threatened one with Senator George H. Moses and Robert P. Baas, former Governor, the other candidates.

Judge Remick had previously entered as an independent candidate. In withdrawing from the independent contest to the Republican ranks, he throws over the possibility of being endorsed by the Democratic Party. The latter has until next Tuesday to present a candidate, and it is understood that a regular Democrat will enter the race. It is also believed that Albert W. Noone will withdraw as a Democratic candidate for Senator, and allow the new man a clear field.

Causes and Effects of Mexican
Controversy Briefly Summarized

By the Associated Press

Below is given a summary of the religious situation in Mexico:

CAUSES
Laws become effective July 31, enforcing the Constitution of 1857, reaffirmed by the Constitution of 1917. These regulations provide: No foreign clergymen may function in Mexico. Church ownership of property is forbidden. All church property reverts to the state. Religious instruction in schools, convents, and monasteries is forbidden. It is illegal for clergy or religious periodicals to criticize the Government.EFFECTS
Mexican episcopate ordered as a protest discontinuance of all services in which 25,000 priests function, beginning July 31. Some 10,000,000 Roman Catholics will be unable to receive sacraments, except baptism and matrimony, which will be given by laymen. The church planned to have lay committees hold some 12,000 churches, but the Government ordered that they be taken over by committees named by the Mayor.

Ecclesiastical property, other than churches, is closed under seal. Economic boycott has been ordered by organized Roman Catholic laymen. Purchases will be limited to necessities. Troops have been called out at various places to maintain order.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE
Church and state must be separated and the church must eschew politics. President Calles regards it as "a final struggle" between "light and darkness."CHURCH'S ATTITUDE
Persecution is threatening religious freedom. The church denies. It has meddled in politics.Methodist Bishop Denies
Mexico Persecutes ChurchSays Religious Laws Apply to All Creeds and
Advices "Hands Off" Policy for United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—A denial that the Mexican Government is engaging in religious persecution and a strong plea for the United States to keep hands rigidly off in the trial of strength between Mexico and the Roman Catholic hierarchy were made in a statement on the situation by the Rt. Rev. George A. Miller, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico, issued through its Board of Foreign Missions in New York City.

Recounting the history of the relations between the Roman Catholic church and the Mexican and other Latin-American governments, the bishop's statement concluded with the view that, "take it all around, Mexico is in the best condition of its entire history, and the present government is heroically making good progress toward economic reorganization, agricultural reconstruction, successful policing of the country and the extension of popular education. What Mexico needs from the United States," it is declared, "is simply intelligent sympathy and a moral support."

No Religious Persecution

Bishop Miller declared that the absence of religious persecution was shown by the fact that the same ruling against which the Roman Catholic hierarchy was protesting applied equally to all denominations, and was being "impartially enforced on all alike." The difference was, he said, that the Protestants were obeying the law, while the Catholics were "raising a cry of religious persecution."

Alleging that the Roman Catholic Church was conducting a propaganda in the United States to spread the idea that it was being persecuted, Bishop Miller in his statement continued in part:

"It may be worth while to ask how it has come about that, after 300 years of Roman control of Mexico, ending in 1821, and a hundred years of dominant influence on the part of the church in the affairs of Government it has at last become necessary for the best government that Mexico has ever had, to use drastic means in the control of the ecclesiastical situation. There must be a reason, and there is."

Political Activities Charged

The reason is that the Roman Catholic priests in Mexico have openly refused to comply with the law of the land and have persistently meddled in politics. They have now organized an economic boycott, with the openly avowed purpose of bankrupting the country, and thus defeating the present administration. How long would the United States tolerate the presence and activity of such propaganda?"

The bishop declared that in all Latin American countries in which the Roman Catholic Church had obtained control, intolerance and persecution "was visited upon the followers of other faiths," and that the

(Continued on Page 3B, Column 3)

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MEXICO EXPELS
ENVOY OF POPE;
COUNTRY QUIETDeputy Papal Nuncio Has
48 Hours to Leave—Pres-
ence Is "Inconvenient"GOVERNMENT SEALS
CHURCH PROPERTYLittle Disorder Reported as
Officials Take Charge of
Treasures and Buildings

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, July 31—Monsignor Tito Crespi, in charge of the Roman Catholic apostolic delegation in Mexico City since the expulsion of Monsignor Cardana, the papal nuncio, has been ordered expelled from the country. The order came at the direction of President Calles because the Government considered his presence in Mexico "inconvenient."

Monsignor Crespi was given 24 hours to depart, but on intervention of the Italian Legation the time was extended to 48 hours.

Throughout the Republic of Mexico Government agents are closing or preparing to close all Roman Catholic offices and structures except actual places of worship, giving the Government control over all storehouses of church valuables.

Attorney-General Ortega, personally attended and supervised the closing of the archbishop's offices here.

Señor Ortega's orders for the Government to assume control of all church offices and structures, except places of worship, do not include the personal property of priests and prelates. Archbishop Mora y del Rio is still living in his residence at Tacuba, a suburb of the capital, and other church dignitaries remain in their homes. Only the archbishop's offices at the cathedral archiepiscopal offices at the cathedral were sealed.

Government to Guard Churches

The Government says that the action in taking over church valuables is for the purpose of guarding them during the present uncertain period. It says that it is the intention to turn over all such property to citizen committees, which will succeed priests as custodians of the churches as soon as the committees are installed.

The church of St. Catherine's was crowded with worshippers when Señor Ortega accompanying Ministry of Justice officials, arrived there to seal the treasures. Someone shouted that an official was closing the church, whereupon the crowd rushed from the entrance. Some of them attacked the visitors and threw stones at them.

After forcing their way through the people and successfully performing their mission of closing the annexes, the officials proceeded to other churches. Señor Ortega personally supervised their work.

One problem yet to be solved will come up when the priests turn over their buildings and other property to committees of laymen, because the Government refuses to recognize the committees appointed by the priests, and has ordered committees named by the mayor of each town to take over the church.

Churches to Be Transferred

It is certain that the priests will turn over the churches to some committees today, but whether the municipal or municipal committees will have control, is yet to be seen.

The last day of services in the churches of Mexico witnessed extraordinary scenes of religious emotion on the part of communicants. In the capital thousands of Roman Catholic officials visited their churches or shrines.

Dispatches report that quiet existed yesterday in Morelia, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Celaya, Saltillo and Queretaro. As these are extremely religious cities and there were no disorders, observers of the situation here express the belief that no troubles of consequence are likely to occur in the Republic or there would have been evidence of it in some of these places.

The State Legislature at Puebla, after a stormy session, has decided to support the religious policy of President Calles and to order the dismissal of any state employee who does not support it or who belongs to any religious association opposing the policy.

Demonstration Planned

A great demonstration as evidence of support of the Government's policy is to be held tomorrow by the regional confederation of labor and the Socialist and Labor Parties in the Congress, which control the Chamber of Deputies and some senatorial groups and government employees. The confederation, which claims membership of 1,250,000, is the strongest group of Mexican organized labor. It always has maintained close relations with the American Federation of Labor.

The rivals of the CROM, as the regional confederation of labor is called, are the General Confederation of Labor, embodying the self-styled "Red" group, and the railroad workers' unions, which maintain an independent organization.

Neither of these has taken a partisan stand over the religious situation, but the CROM has gone militantly into the field, organizing Sunday's parade, conducting propaganda among the soldiers and sailors, and sending flocks of speakers over the country to take the stump for the Government.

The CROM's greatest strength is in Mexico City, the federal district, the seaports and the industrial centers.

In Mexico City the CROM's work is law and it is impossible for a worker to get or keep a job unless he belongs to the organization, as it will declare

School Children to Help Americanize Him



A Young Immigrant Landing at Ellis Island.

Ewing Galloway, New York

as the great single Americanizing force. They are proud of their right in the nation's welfare and their interest and enthusiasm in idealizing citizenship is regarded as a stronger plea than could be made by any outside agency.

Beginning with the school year speakers will go into the schools to talk over the question with the children. There will be shown a film, entitled "Why Be an Alien?" and the children will be told why a democratic government needs the understanding support of everyone who lives under its laws. Then questionnaires will be distributed and each

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STATE POLITICS
SPEEDING UPDemocrats Have Outing at
Nahant and Republicans
Are Active Elsewhere

Democrats of Massachusetts are holding an outing this afternoon and tonight at the Bass Point House, Nahant, and active workers in the party are gathered there from all over the State. David I. Walsh, former United States Senator, and now a candidate for re-election, and Col. William A. Gaston, proposed by the party organization for Governor, were to speak, but it was doubtful, it was said, if Colonel Gaston could be present.

Added interest in the outing is taken because the filing of nomination papers for Colonel Gaston give official stamp to his candidacy for the nomination for Governor by his party.

The outing is being held under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee of which Charles H. McGue of Lynn is chairman. The committee held a meeting early this afternoon and then the members met the party workers.

Filing of nomination papers by Thomas D. Lavelle now places him on the list of active candidates for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk county. Louis A. Frothingham, candidate for re-election as representative in Congress from the fourteenth Massachusetts district, has filed his papers.

John F. Fitzgerald, former mayor of Boston, formally opened the Democratic state campaign on Cape Cod last night when he spoke for the candidacy of Colonel Gaston.

The Democrats this afternoon discussed favorably the declaration of Daniel England, former Mayor of Pittsfield, that he is a candidate for the party nomination for the state treasurer.

Among the Republicans the announced candidacy of Charles E. Wright of Pittsfield, district attorney of Berkshire County, for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the first district is discussed today. Mr. Wright will thus contest for the nomination with the present long-time Representative, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge.

ABYSSINIA'S PLEA TO LEAGUE
WELCOMED BY GREAT BRITAINGovernment Desires Full Discussion of Issue Arising From
Recent Anglo-Italian Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 31—The British Government welcomes Abyssinia's application to the League of Nations calling attention to the Anglo-Italian pact, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and desires a full discussion of this subject, which is to be brought up in the House of Commons on Monday.

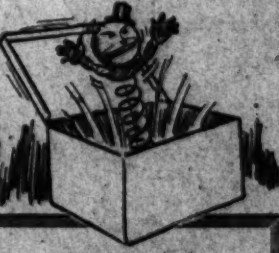
The British case is that the pact has been entered into solely to facilitate the negotiations with Abyssinia for utilizing Taana Lake for irrigation purposes in Egypt and the Sudan. This lake is the source of the Blue Nile, which runs in Abyssinian territory through a gorge with hills on either side, so that the water cannot be used to any large extent for irrigation.

On the other hand, by the construction of a barrage this water can be made of the utmost value farther on in its course to render fertile a large area, now desert in British Sudan, where the population is rapidly increasing, also indirectly farther off to supplement irrigation in Egypt.

Extension of Treaty

The fact is designed to terminate Italian competition over the concession Great Britain desired to obtain from Abyssinia to develop this project. Italy thus undertakes not to oppose the Taana irrigation scheme, while Britain in return agrees not to stand in the way of Italian railway enterprise on Abyssinia's southern

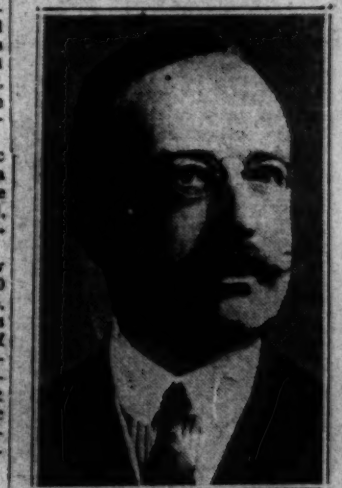
(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Home-Made
Fears

WHEN it is realized that it usually speaks ill for a child's environment for him to be fearful, parents surely will set their little ones better examples. A useful article dealing practically with the subject of a child's fears will appear in

Monday's
MONITOR

Educational Page

Underwood & Underwood
ANDRE TARDIEU

constitutional law for the creation of a sinking fund for the amortization of the national floating debt, it was revealed today.

The Premier considers that such a procedure is the only way to preserve the confidence and functional of a sinking fund from the vicissitudes of a parliamentary regime and preserve it from changes which the Chamber might be tempted to effect by the passage of ordinary bills.

The Government has decided to raise the interest rates on national defense bonds from five per cent to five and a half or six per cent beginning August 1. The action will be taken to cut down on the number of bonds being presented for reimbursement.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 31—Methodically and cautiously Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, is preparing big plans and budgetary proposals, which will be forced through Parliament merely as a preface.

In conversation with a member of the Government, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathered that there was a possibility of André Tardieu, who is the right-hand man of M. Poincaré, as he was of Georges Clemenceau, being sent to Washington during September. No definite decision will be taken, but it is certain the suggestion has been made to M. Tardieu, who reserves his reply. By his missions in America, M. Tardieu is particularly known, and if the Government means to reopen the discussion on vital aspects of the debt agreement, no better choice could be made.

Inflation Can Be Avoided

The Monitor correspondent further learns that the attitude of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

a strike and close any establishment, whether workshop, store, factory or business, employing a non-Crom man. Thus the Crom is a very powerful influence, and, although it contains numerous Catholics, there has been no indication that its policy in support of the Government has been weakened for that reason.

Services were suspended in the churches yesterday at various hours, ranging from as early as 8 p. m. to 8 or 9 o'clock, but in all cases the suspensions left would-be worshippers unaccommodated.

Secretary of the Interior Tejada is quoted by El Universal as saying that the priests causing religious services will not be allowed to resume until they comply fully with the Government's requirements regarding religious affairs. This means that the priests would have to register with the municipal authorities, give information desired regarding church property, and subject themselves to the constitutional regulations.

Free Entrance to Be Had
The newspaper quotes the secretary as saying: "The public will have free entrance to the churches and surely will be more open to conversion without the priests than with them, because in their preachings the latter have always pursued no other objectives than to satisfy their material interests and obtain political control which does not belong to them."

Reports from the outside indicate that feeling is much less intense in some sections than in Mexico City. In Puebla City feeling is better, and the Archbishop there has appealed to all Catholics to avoid violence and attempt to effect amendment of the Constitution by legal means, "thus fulfilling their duties as sons of the church, and citizens."

The Federal Government has ordered stores to cease selling arms and ammunition of any kind during the crisis.

Government Claims Property
The Mexican Government, in taking charge of the property of Roman Catholic churches, claims, as it has claimed for many years, that the jewels and treasures and all property within church buildings, as well as the real estate and buildings themselves are and have been the property of the federal government for more than half a century.

This claim is based on the virtue of the reform laws and the Constitution of the reform period, which forbade the church to own property in Mexico and declared all church property confiscated and reverted to Government ownership.

The Government's contention is that it loans to worshippers church buildings, grounds, jewels and other properties, the title to which in many years has been constitutionally vested in the Government.

Neither the Government nor church headquarters here possess anything approaching exact knowledge of the value of Catholic properties throughout the Republic. In consequence of the 10 years revolution and the five years reconstruction period there has been no complete census of church belongings taken. One reason why the Government demands an inventory from every Catholic priest who leaves their churches is said to be the hope that it will obtain a satisfactory estimate of the value of church property in Mexico.

Arms Embargo to Mexico Will Not Be Removed, President's Spokesman Says
PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—The presidential spokesman has revealed Mr. Coolidge's opinion that the embargo on arms to Mexico will not be lifted, that aviation is still too costly for extensive commercial use, and his assurance that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury is in Europe solely for a vacation.

In view of the present religious situation in Mexico, it was said, President Coolidge does not expect that any action will be taken in the near future toward lifting the embargo on arms to that country, which has existed for a year and a half. Mr. Coolidge has discussed the question with Mr. Kellogg several times, but they never reached a conclusion.

The President feels that there is every reason to expect that the future will see passengers on certain types of merchandise being carried by air, although at present that aspect of commercial flying is regarded by him as rather more of an expectation than an accomplishment, due largely to the expense of aerial transportation.

Mr. Coolidge does not anticipate

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Colors—Black, Tan, Gray
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McPHERSONS
71-73 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON

???

(1) How is England acting to prevent short weights?
(2) What factors have made agriculture in Denmark succeed?
(3) How was an absentee's rose garden cared for?
(4) What is the story of the needle?
(5) What is the origin of the word silhouette?
(6) What, according to Kipling, are writers searching for?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

that there will be a very large passenger service for the present or that such commodities as coal can be shipped by air.

The outline of the President's views on flying was given as a result of the visit he had earlier in the week with Edsel Ford, head of the aviation department of the Ford interests, who discussed the subject thoroughly with Mr. Coolidge.

Although the Chief Executive was said to be optimistic as to the future of the airplane in commercial life, it was said in his behalf that he regarded attempts to predict the future of any new industry as futile. The ridicule heaped upon the telegraph and telephone in their early days was recalled as an example of the inadvisability of the efforts forecasting future industrial developments.

Mr. Mellon's visit to Europe is for recreation only and the head of the Treasury Department will transact no government business while abroad, it was officially stated.

Mr. Mellon possesses authority as secretary, it was pointed out, to negotiate debt agreements with the three or four nations whose small obligations to this country have not yet been funded. One of his brief purposes in leaving the country was to visit his daughter who is in Rome. The visit of Senator Cameron (R., Arizona), for a brief stay was understood to be a social call. Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Boston, wife of the President's close personal friend, will arrive next week to join her

Building Supersedes Motors as Nation's Biggest Business

Construction of Homes Increased 30 Per Cent in 1925—36 States Reported New Work Valued at \$5,822,000,000, Increasing General Business

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 31—Achieving a new high record for 1925, construction of homes, public buildings, railroads, harbor works, and water supply systems, has overtopped the automobile industry, formerly the Nation's largest manufacturing industry, and has become a major factor in its economic life, according to a statement by the Department of Commerce.

This statement analyzes reports for the past year compiled by the division of building and housing, and emphasizes the growing importance of the construction industry to every other phase of American industry. "Only recently," it is stated, "has the building of houses and public works been clearly recognized as a single industry."

"The importance of the construction industry is hard to overemphasize," the department declared. "Variations in construction activity from year to year have a large share in determining the prosperity of other major industries, such as railroads and lumber mills. Construction affects scores of manufacturing industries and bears some relation to retail trade and to the individual incomes of practically every family in the country."

"Existing construction underlies the whole economic organization of the country. The production of its manufacturing industries is carried on mainly in buildings, of course,

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, with showers tonight and Sunday; change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy, with showers tonight or Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate northeast and east winds.
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and local showers Sunday; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 64
Atlantic City 70
Boston 62
Buffalo 62
Calgary 58
Chicago 62
Cleveland 62
Denver 58
Detroit 62
Eastport 60
Galveston 60
Hatteras 60
Helena 60
Jacksonville 60
Kansas City 60
Los Angeles 64

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 5:31 p. m.; Sunday, 5:57 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Service and Storage
for Household Furniture, Pianos, Packing and Shipment Arranged.
Back PHONE 1530
Bay 6175
EDWARD L. WINGATE, General Manager
BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Walk-Over
The Monterey

In soft black kidskin for warm days, this high fitting button strap is very appropriate. This model offers our usual snug arch and heel fit.

Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2159 Washington Street, Roxbury

McPHERSONS
71-73 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON

buying public, combined with the movement for better homes within the means of the average citizen, has stimulated residential building. Contracts for home building in 36 states were valued at \$2,372,000,000, a 30 per cent increase over the previous year.

The housing shortage which became serious in 1921 as a result of cessation of building during the year has not yet been wholly made up, according to the division of building and housing. Commenting on the demand for an improved type of residential construction, the report states:

Better Homes Demanded
"The average family now demands better accommodations than it occupied in 1923, perhaps smaller, but containing more expensive features and equipment. The movement of families in moderate circumstances to more attractive surroundings in the outskirts and suburbs of cities, made available by the automobile and various forms of rapid transit, is characteristic."

The zoning idea, an attempt to introduce order into city planning, is taking hold in an encouraging way, and the effort of the division of building and housing, which has for several years conducted special studies on zoning and maintained a central information bureau for municipalities interested in zoning, has paved the way for a general adoption of zoning systems.

The standard state zoning enabling act, prepared by the Department of Commerce, has been used as a model by 19 states, and more than 425 cities, towns and villages have adopted zoning systems, according to reports received at the department. Over 92 new zoning ordinances were adopted in 1925, and important court decisions in Ohio, Illinois, and California upheld the legality of these ordinances.

C. W. TOBEY WILL SEEK GOVERNORSHIP IN 1928
CONCORD, N. H., July 31 (Special)—Charles W. Tobey, acting Governor in place of John G. Winant, who is in Wyoming attending the Governors' Conference, has announced that two years hence he will be a candidate for Governor. Mr. Tobey is at the present time president of the State Senate and on four occasions has been called to act as Governor during the present administration.

Mr. Tobey is a supporter of Governor Winant in the primary election to be held in September. He is opposed by Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman of the State Board of Education. In announcing his candidacy Mr. Tobey is following the example set by Mr. Spaulding in 1924, who announced that he would be a candidate for Governor at the end of Governor Winant's term before Governor Winant had begun his term.

WINE CELLAR ABSENT IN NEW TOWN HOUSES
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 31—The absence of wine cellars in some new town houses in London has led to many reflections on the change that has come over wine drinking in London, and it asks: "Is the habit of drinking wine going the same way as the old observance of taking a glass of wine with you sir?"

Undoubtedly there is much less wine consumed in the British capital. The cellars are sure to die out in London town houses," the article continues, "one reason being the increasing number of new comers leasing properties and the decreasing ranks of old-fashioned butlers."

MANCHESTER TRAIN CHANGE
A change in the passenger train schedule between Boston and Manchester has been announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad to become effective next Monday. The train leaving Boston on week days at 10:30 p. m. for Manchester will operate only between Boston and Nashua City and the train leaving Manchester on week days at 3:25 p. m. for Boston will be discontinued between Nashua Union Station and Manchester.

BEADS
Re-stringed, Repaired
30¢ per UP
Arthur W. Pitt
41 Winter St. 4th floor
Boston

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BOSTON TO ASK FOR ESTIMATES ON SNOW PLOWS

City Will Spend \$546,000 on Machinery—Advertisements Next Week

One week from today it is planned to insert advertisements in the Boston City Record, the official municipal weekly publication, asking for bids for snow-removal apparatus, which, it is estimated, will cost about \$546,000, which has been made available for the purpose.

Preparation of the specifications for the snow loaders, the motor driven dump carts, tractors, plows of various designs and scrapers are now being drawn by the engineers employed in the Department of Public Works under the close supervision of James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the department.

It is planned to have these plans and specifications ready for prospective bidders following the publication of the advertisements. Delay in the preparation of these various specifications will, it is said at City Hall, postpone the formal request for bids for the equipment next week.

Urges Prompt Action
Louis K. Rourke, building commissioner of Boston and former commissioner of the department of public works, an engineer of many years' experience in various large undertakings, as chairman of the emergency committee of city officials which Mayor Nichols drafted last March following the period of unusually severe snow storms, at the last meeting of the committee, explained to his colleagues Mayor Nichols' insistence that no time be lost in advertising for the equipment and the preparation of specifications so that the bids of the various manufacturing concerns receive ample study and comparison.

"I believe that the bids will be advertised in next week's City Record," said Mr. Rourke today. "The public works engineers will probably be far enough advanced with their specifications and blue prints by that time. Then we should be ready to open all bids late in August."

"If the contracts are awarded early in September that time will be none too early. The importance of what Boston is doing in the way of being forehanded in this matter of acquiring snow-removal equipment is realized by the city's large commercial and industrial concerns as well as by the engineers of the Boston Elevated with whom we will be in better shape to co-operate in clearing the streets than ever before."

New York Making Plans
"New York is preparing for emergencies in the future through the expenditure of millions of dollars this year for the purchase of snow removal equipment, whereas Boston will probably not expend a half-million."

"In the original report to the Mayor made last March by the emergency committee, we called for 60 five-ton automatic dumping trucks. After further study of the necessities of the emergency we are to meet, the committee has decided to purchase seven-ton trucks, thus largely increasing the total capacity of the equipment when the stress will be greatest. The increased capacity of the trucks we propose to buy will not add to the total expenditure, as economies are made in other directions which will offset it."

"The committee, at the request of the mayor and Commissioner Sullivan, is to supervise each step in the purchase of this emergency equipment. The supply department will submit the advertisements to the committee before they are printed and we will also examine the specifications prepared by the public works department. We will open the bids and the awards will be made under our decision and direction."

BOSTON TO BE SCENE OF STEWARDS' MEETING

Hundreds of members of the International Stewards' Association, an organization formed only last year, will gather in Boston next week for

its annual convention, the program opening Tuesday evening with a reception at the Hotel Vendome and continuing through Saturday. Thomas P. Jones, manager of the Harvard Club, is president of the organization. The International Association comprises 1500 members, representing all the large hotels, clubs and restaurants in the United States and Canada. In the Boston branch alone there are 120 members, representing the New England States. Throughout the country eight branches of the national body have been instituted this year, and at least two more for New England, one in Springfield and the other in Portland, are desired.

PERSONAL SERVICE NEW B. & A. FEATURE

Passenger Agent Will Look After Perplexed Travelers

A new element of personal service has been introduced into railroad service in Boston with the appointment of Elra E. Bacon to an office in the Boston & Albany Railroad passenger department, which includes meeting persons who have written ahead to ask special attention or assistance in making connections in Boston.

Travelers needing assistance, women with little children, teachers in charge of school parties, or persons who are unfamiliar with the city and with travel, may write to the railroad's passenger office in advance and arrange for Mr. Bacon to meet them and help them take care of their children, their baggage, or their train or steamship connections and even accompany them to the wharf or connecting station. It would be surprising to the average person to learn



Photo by George H. Davis Jr.
ELRA E. BACON

how many of these requests the railroad receives, said W. E. Adams, special assistant to the vice-president of the Boston & Albany.

Heretofore the passenger office has merely assigned first one employee and then another to take care of these requests, but from now on Mr. Bacon will be assigned to spend his entire time on this duty. Where notified in advance he will meet the incoming passenger at the Huntington Avenue station in Boston and so have four or five minutes in which to learn just what the passenger wishes done before the train pulls into the South Station, the terminus of its journey. Mr. Bacon has spent nearly 18 years in passenger service, having acted as ticket agent and traveling passenger agent, and is familiar with train and boat schedules and baggage management.

PEABODY CUTS TAX RATE
PEABODY, Mass., July 31.—The 1926 tax rate in the city of Peabody has been fixed at \$21.50, a decline of \$3.50 as compared with last year's rate.

CHAMBER BACKS POINCARE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment toward foreign credits is not antagonistic, as was supposed. There was a wave of opposition to any further borrowings abroad and Joseph Caillaux, in making borrowings depend on ratification of the debt accord, offended French susceptibilities. But the need of credits is realized and it is only a question of the proper moment. It is authoritatively asserted that they can be procured in Great Britain, Holland and America, whenever desirable.

The prospects of the Treasury meeting its liabilities which fall due within the next month without difficulty are entirely good. Therefore, inflation can be avoided. Everything is proceeding according to program. By ruthless tactics, M. Poincaré has silenced the Chamber more effectively than M. Caillaux could have done, even though full powers had been granted.

The most talkative of parliaments in the world becomes suddenly the least talkative. It has surrendered its right of introducing amendments on the finance bill. It has agreed that on account of the urgency the speakers will be limited to members of the Government and Opposition representatives of the Finance Commission. Therefore, the proposals will be steamrollered through the Chamber.

The Government will not declare the session closed immediately. Other projects are intended to diminish the floating debt, liquidate state obligations and induce a capital return to be deposited. State monopolies are being seriously examined with a view to their transformation into companies. Since obstructionism has been effectively suppressed, it is anticipated that a docile Parliament will agree to almost anything. Even during the vacation, it is planned to recall Parliament for a few days whenever necessary to drive through measures which normally would take months to pass.

FIXING MOTOR INSURANCE RATE

(Continued from Page 1)

law, regardless of whether they were car owners or not. The passage of the law was forced by the people.

Clarence H. Hobbs, now of New York, when he was insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, introduced the first compulsory liability insurance measure. That was several years ago. Year after year the measure came before the Legislature only to be postponed for another time. Public sentiment grew as the number of registrations increased. The passage of the law by the last Legislature came directly as the result of intelligent and persistent public pressure and for no other reason."

Campaign Planned
It is known that safety measures will be promoted by the insurance companies and representatives of the state and the public through a proper committee which will be organized to wage a state-wide campaign for making the highways safer. National and state organizations, together with the assistance of the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Registration, of which Frank A. Goodwin is the registrar, are all to take part in this common effort.

Statements by organizations such as the American Automobile Association are questioned by men who are

Promising Fairways Await Golfers on These Links



View on New Course Under Construction at Oyster Harbors, Cape Cod.

making studies of the conditions the new law is proposed to better. The announcement that the law will cost the \$60,000-odd owners of motor vehicles in Massachusetts \$300,000,000 a year for protection, is met with the fact, it is declared, that any conjecture as to total cost of the new insurance at this time and prior to the declaring of the rates to be charged, bears on its own face lack of foundation.

It is pointed out that the law as enacted and soon to be enforced stipulates that the premiums which must be approved by the Commissioner of Insurance, must be found to be "adequate, just, reasonable and non-discriminatory."

A. A. Stand Outlined.
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The American Automobile Association has issued a statement explaining its opposition to compulsory automobile liability insurance for which there is agitation in many parts of the country. The claim that it will promote safety is founded on a fallacy, the statement declares.

Evidence points to the probability that compulsory insurance will breed recklessness rather than promote greater care it is stated and that the car owners in the United States will be subjected to a burden of \$300,000,000 in compulsory premiums in order to provide protection against a comparatively few motorists who are financially irresponsible.

"It would tend to increase insurance rates because it would do away with selective risks, and it would degenerate into state insurance and be an opening wedge for state control of other business."

"It is generally admitted that less than 20 per cent of motorists carry insurance, leaving something like 16,000,000 of the total 20,000,000 motor vehicles of America without insurance," the A. A. asserts. "Consequently, if these compulsory insurance proposals became law in all the states, 16,000,000 vehicle owners would be compelled to purchase insurance; and on the basis of the ordinary premium for the amount of insurance carried, these 16,000,000 would be required to pay more than \$300,000,000 in premiums to comply with the law. This would bring the total bill, now something like \$100,

000,000, to approximately \$400,000,000.

"If the present ratio should hold, in the event compulsory insurance was adopted, only about one-twentieth of the gigantic amount would be paid back to the motorists in realization on insurance after damages had been done. Thus, there would be the enormous total of \$400,000,000 in premiums to carry insurance to meet but \$20,000,000 in uncompensated damages."

When insurance is arranged for, the feeling of liability on the part of the individual is lessened, the statement says. No doubt a great many motorists who are insured feel that, because of their insurance, they need not exercise so much care while driving.

MAKE PILGRIMAGE TO PROVINCETOWN

Three Fraternal Orders Pay Tribute to Colonists

Combining their annual summer outing, with appropriate exercises in tribute to the Pilgrims, three fraternal organizations, membership in which is restricted to those of English descent, conducted a pilgrimage from Boston to Provincetown today. About 1000 members of the American Order, Sons of St. George; Order of Daughters of St. George and the Nomads of Avruddia, sailed from Long Wharf this morning on the steamer Dorothy Bradford.

Special arrangements for the excursion aboard the steamer were made with officials of the Cape Cod Steamship Company by the pilgrimage committee, of which Robert W. Cass of Revere is chairman. Special entertainment is planned aboard ship, on the 50-mile sail across Massachusetts Bay, with the Dorothy Bradford Orchestra and the party's own band contributing music. A parade is planned from the boat landing at Provincetown, to the Pilgrim Monument, there exercises will be held.

John A. Snowdon, grand president of the Sons of St. George of Massachusetts, is to extend greetings of the grand lodge at the ceremonies. Rev. Chellis V. Smith of Hyde Park, chaplain of the Massachusetts National Guard and grand prelate of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts, is to give the chief address.

Mrs. Mary Ingram, supreme president of the Daughters of St. George, and Mrs. Ernestine M. Perkins, imperial warden of the Nomads of Avruddia, will also speak.

COHASSET CARILLON CONCERTS' PROGRAM

The usual concerts will be given by Kamel Lefevre of Belgium on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, tomorrow afternoon, Aug. 1, from 3 to 4 p. m. and Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, from 8.30 to 9.30 p. m. The program for the two concerts will be as follows:

- Tomorrow Afternoon
1. Andante Cantabile.....Jef Denyn
 2. Old Black Joe.....Foster
 3. Ballad of the Daughter of Islington.....Traditional
 4. Old Welsh Songs.....Traditional
 5. On this day b. Talliesin's prophecy c. The missing boat
 6. Rondo Allegro.....Smith
 7. Berceuse from the Eighteenth Century
 8. Jeunes Filles.....Clement
 9. Maman, dis-moi.....Benoit
 10. Je connais un berger discret.....Benoit
 11. Ave Maria.....Benoit
 12. Jerusalem (Opera-Fantasia).....Vardi
 13. Had I a thousand eyes.....Tarnofsky
 14. Bede (Prayer).....Joh. M. Dieckhoff
 15. Lob der thränen.....Schubert
 16. Sonatina Spirituosa.....Clement
 17. Old Flemish Songs.....Clement
 18. Daer staet een clooster in Oost-nijmegen.....Clement
 19. De nachtegaal die sanc een liet c. De Minneboed.....Clement
 20. Confidence.....Mendelssohn
 21. Solvete's Song.....Grieg

OKANAGAN BUTTER EXPORTED
VERNON, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—The first carload of butter ever shipped out of the Okanagan Valley was dispatched recently to Liverpool, Eng., the rapidly expanding dairy production in the northern end of the valley making it necessary for operative shippers to find new markets. The butter was pronounced by experts to be superior to Alberta butter which is shipped abroad in large quantities.

Building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ended July 27, 1926, amounted to \$2,715,300 as compared with \$12,552,200 for the corresponding week ended the previous year. While figures for the past week show a decline of almost \$3,000,000 over the figures for the record year of 1925, the present amount represents an all-time high increase over figures for the corresponding period in 1924.

Comparison of construction expenditures of the last week as compared with the corresponding period in 1924.

HIGHER PRICES IN 1924

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HOMES FOR OWNERS LEADING IN CAPE COD DEVELOPMENT

Projects Are Based on Solid Foundation, Says Joseph W. Hunter—Golf Course at Oyster Harbors Making Progress—Landscaping Under Way

No one familiar with real estate work can fail to be impressed with the amount of substantial development which is in evidence throughout Cape Cod today, says Joseph W. Hunter, who was recently appointed sales director for Allen's Harbor by the Cape Cod Real Estate Trust.

"In studying the Cape Cod situation, and comparing it with notable real estate movements of recent years," Mr. Hunter says, "I am tremendously impressed with the solid foundation on which the Cape Cod projects are based. More particularly I am pleased with the practical freedom from the speculative element which is a dangerous feature of abnormal real estate activities."

"It is also favorable to find," Mr. Hunter continued, "that the majority of the developments are being offered to the public as places where homes should be built, rather than places where fortunes can be made."

Forming Vacation Colony
"It is my confident expectation that the progress already made in the development of a vacation colony at Allen's Harbor will be followed by even greater activity during the balance of this season and that 1927 will see practically all of the home sites in the hands of purchasers who have learned to know Harwichport and to appreciate its natural beauties."

Progress is being made in the development of the golf course at Oyster Harbors, according to Foris W. Norris, head of the Oyster Harbors development, and ground will be broken very soon for the Oyster Harbors Clubhouse. Numerous automobile parties visit the development daily and the visitors over the week-end come in increased numbers. Ten new homes have been completed and ground is being broken for others which will be finished before the end of the season. Landscaping and road work is being furthered every week.

Sales for July have exceeded any previous month since the work was started, according to Mr. Norris, and every indication points to a record-breaking August. Among the record purchasers is Harry T. Hayward of Franklin, who has purchased two lots on the point overlooking Tim's Cove and Cuttitt Harbor. The site also faces the proposed yacht basin and the Oyster Harbors Yacht Club.

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pared with the corresponding period during the past 25 yrs, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York, follow:

1926	.....\$9,718,300	1913	.....\$2,506,000
1925	.....12,552,200	1912	.....2,802,000
1924	.....6,210,000	1911	.....2,542,000
1923	.....6,115,000	1910	.....4,749,000
1922	.....5,840,000	1909	.....2,449,000
1921	.....4,444,000	1908	.....2,048,000
1920	.....2,491,000	1907	.....2,745,000
1919	.....2,651,000	1906	.....2,415,000
1918	.....1,860,000	1905	.....2,458,000
1917	.....1,165,000	1904	.....2,989,000
1916	.....2,240,000	1903	.....2,351,000
1915	.....4,334,000	1902	.....2,106,000
1914	.....2,315,000	1901	.....2,971,000

Building records at Springfield for the year will be broken this month, according to the list of permits issued by the building commissioner. Single-family houses lead in the new construction projects, a total of 67 permits for such homes having been issued. Total estimated costs of new construction reaches \$950,605, bringing the grand total for the first six months of the year to \$5,495,559.

E. F. Henley has sold the new brick colonial house, together with 12,000 feet of land, at 1947 Beacon Street, Waban. E. F. Munday purchased for occupancy. The total valuation is \$17,500.

Margaret J. Canty has sold property at 285 Newtonville Avenue, consisting of modern two-family house, with 7000 feet of land and two-car garage. Louise Haase purchases for a home and investment. The property is valued at \$20,000. John T. Burns & Sons were the brokers.

Charles A. Bidwell has sold the property 42-46 Compton Street, to M. Miller. This sale was negotiated through the W. H. Ballard Company.

Moses Silverman has sold to William Shapiro and others property at 279-285 Hanover Street, corner of Richmond Street, and at 133-140 Fulton Street, extending to North Street, Boston, consisting of a four and five-story brick building. The total assessed valuation of the land and buildings is \$91,000.

Alfred W. Small has today conveyed title of property at 1 Sentry Hill Place, Beacon Hill, Boston, to Richard Arnold Fisher, Boston architect. Included in the transfer is a 2 1/2-story building assessed for \$4100 and 724 feet of land assessed for \$3600, a total of \$7700. The new owner buys for occupancy. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

POSTAL MEN'S CREDIT UNION

LYNN, Mass., July 31.—The Lynn Postal Employees' Credit Union has been founded following confirmation of petition for incorporation by the State Board of Bank Incorporation. The credit union will cover the post offices at Nahant, Swampscott and Beach Bluffs, as well as the Lynn station. More than 200 employees in the Lynn district have made known their intention to become affiliated with the new credit union, which is the sixty-eighth among postal employees in a territory covering 36 states.

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Emblem of Studebaker
Custom Quality

(Illustrated)

The President

A Big Six Custom Sedan (for seven), broadcloth or Chase Mohair upholstery

\$2245

Standard Six Custom Sedan \$1935

Big Six Custom Brougham \$1935

Prices f. o. b. factory, including 4-wheel brakes, disc wheels and other equipment as listed

control—lacquered in a rich ebony with a belt of thistle green striped with Slakyou yellow—or in Croston green, with belt of black striped in ivory—and culminating in the silvered figure of Atlanta poised above its radiator to symbolize the facility of pursuit. Yet The President is moderately priced, thanks to Studebaker One-Price facilities. See The President before you see anybody else!

A SEDAN OF COMMANDING BEAUTY for men in command of affairs

EQUIPMENT

JUNE BUSINESS SHOWS DECLINE

But Cotton and Wool Trade on Up Grade, Says Federal Reserve Report

By the Associated Press

New England business activity during June was at a lower rate than during May, the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston said in its issue of today. "The decline, however, was smaller than the declines reported in either of the two previous months," the review said. "The New England business activity index, which makes allowances for the annual seasonal fluctuations in production and the volume of trade, was slightly lower in June than a year ago, and nearly 10 per cent lower than the average for the first three months of 1926."

"For the first time in three years there was no decline in consumption of cotton by New England mills in June, as compared with May. Furthermore, consumption in June this year was larger than in the corresponding months of the last two years. Sales of cotton goods at important mill centers improved considerably in July."

The report said that the same was true of wool consumption in June, although this industry was not as active as the cotton. "The review went on, 'is the third of the major industries in the district to report a larger volume of output in June than in May for the first time in three years and, a higher rate than for the corresponding month of either of the past two years.'"

"Production of paper by New England mills has been declining steadily since last April, following a decline in the volume of orders which began about the first of February and came to an end early in June. The building industry is very active, but the volume of contracts awarded in New England during June declined more than the usual seasonal amount and was below the volume of a year ago. In the first three weeks of July, further, fewer contracts were awarded than in the corresponding period last year."

"Commodity prices have fluctuated within narrow limits since last April, a slight rise in June being practically offset by a decline in the first three weeks of July. Notwithstanding cooler weather than usual, New England department store sales were but slightly less than the largest June sales on record. Daily average sales of the Boston department stores during the first three weeks of July were approximately 10 per cent larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. Although there has been some strengthening in money rates during the past three months, there has been hardly any change in the rates for loans for commercial purposes. The increase affecting mainly rates on loans secured by stocks and bonds."

NEW BUICK MODELS ARE BEING SHOWN

Improvement to 1927 Series Cut Motor Valuation

Many people were attracted today to the Noyes-Buick company showrooms in Boston and other Buick agencies through the United States by the first showing of the Buick motor car models for 1927. Smoothness, quietness, and freedom from vibration are qualities claimed to have been achieved to a new degree in the new cars. A "vacuum ventilator" for the crankcase, which draws off oil-diluting vapors so that complete changes of motor oil need only be made four times a year, is another improvement.

A counter-balanced crankshaft mounted on four bearings, connected to lighter weight pistons, is said to do much toward eliminating vibration in the motor. In addition, the motor employs a new device called the torsion balancer. This balancer, by use of counter weights, absorbs the tendency of the crankshaft to twist under the power impulses and delivers these power impulses back to the shaft after the piston forces are spent. In this way it is designed to give the motor a smoother flow of power throughout the speed range.

New valve springs have been designed as a further step in reducing noises, and the muffler and exhaust system also have been redesigned. Transmission and gear noises have

been reduced by use of new teeth and by an improved mounting of the transmission case to the engine. The motor also is mounted in rubber at all three points of its suspension in the frame.

The 1927 line of Buick bodies consists of 16 styles, of which four are sport type open cars and the remainder closed models.

RAIL MEN 'REST' IN WAGE APPEAL

Petitions Will Be Laid Before State Arbitrators Monday

State trustees and other officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company will begin on Monday morning placing before the board of arbitration the petition of the car operators of the road for an advance in wages, their reasons for declining to grant the raises sought, and for favoring decreases.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon, which closed the employee's side of the case, Albert S. Richey, professor of street railway engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, explained the make-up of his index of street railway wages. He said a wage should be measured by its purchasing power.

Answering a query by James H. Vahey, attorney for the employees, Mr. Richey stated that if the wage rate of Boston Elevated was left out of his index, it would tend to lower the index because the increase in wages on the Elevated has been greater than the increase of the index. This testimony followed the line of argument of Arthur C. Wadleigh, state trustee of the railway, who on a previous day contended that inclusion of rates in large cities, where wages have increased more than in smaller cities which were comparable with those of eastern Massachusetts territory, tended to make the index higher than it otherwise would have been.

The next witness was a one-man car operator in the Brockton district. He testified as to his home life and habits. He said he arises at 3:30 every morning and finishes work at 5 in the afternoon, with a short lay-off in the middle of the day. He testified that he works seven days nearly every week, taking one Sunday in three off. It has been two years since he had a vacation, and before that it was 12 years since his last vacation. He has worked 30 years on the railway and now makes about \$40 a week. His house rent is \$25 a month, and while he has about \$100 in the bank, his outstanding debts just about cover this.

Questioned as to luxuries, he said that the only so-called luxury he enjoys is a piano which he bought on the installment plan some 19 years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadleigh.

Some Fast Racing Expected Here



DONALD MCKAY TO TAKE FIRST PLUNGE
A Feature of This Tank Is That the Tank Bottom Is Made of Non-Slipable Material

he said that he had been continuously employed by the road for a number of years and remained because he knew that he was sure of getting his pay every week.

SELLS 1/4 INCH OF LAND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31 (AP).—An eighth of an inch of land was sold here yesterday and the deed duly recorded. It was to straighten a boundary between owners of portions of the old post office site in Church Street. The actual consideration was not mentioned but the seller said "favors done" entered into it.

College Men From All Over the World Will Meet Under This Roof



NEWEST ADDITION TO BOSTON'S LIST OF CLUBHOUSES
University Club Building at 420 Stuart Street, Which, Nearing Completion, Is to Be Ready for Occupancy in the Fall.

UNIVERSITY CLUB POOL READY FOR OPENING NEXT TUESDAY

New Building in Stuart Street Rapidly Nearing Completion and Expected to Be Fully Occupied Early in the Fall

With the new University Club building at 420 Stuart Street rapidly nearing completion, arrangements were announced today for the official opening of the swimming and other facilities of the athletic department Tuesday afternoon.

General construction work is pro-

ceeding right down into the water.

Barton K. Stephenson, Harvard '06, who is chairman of the Athletic Committee, will be the official announcer for all of the events that will take place in the tank after the opening. The program includes exhibitions of various strokes, 10 different diving "stunts," 50-yard breast stroke and afterward a half-hour program of comical swimming, includ-

ing the laughable Chinese life saving skit, which is performed by two swimmers in pajamas.

In addition to the entertainment in the swimming pool there is being arranged by Charles F. Eaton, Harvard '17, exhibition games of squash on two of the 11 squash courts. Mr. Eaton plans to have some of the best players in Boston stage matches on the two championship courts to mark their official opening.

First Plunge by Donald McKay
Donald D. McKay will take the first official plunge into the pool. Mr. McKay has been selected for the honor of taking the first dive, as he is a vice-president of the University Club, a member of the Board of Trustees, and he has been one of the most active members in the work of directing and building the new club house.

While at Amherst he was captain of the swimming team and at present is rated among the strongest swimmers and divers of New England. Mr. McKay is a graduate of Amherst, 1909.

The following officers of the club plan to be at the opening: Channing H. Cox, Clifton H. Dwinell, Guy K. Dustin, Wilmet R. Evans Jr., Harry I. Harriman, J. J. Dunn, James Jackson, and Dr. George S. Hill.

The distinction of the second plunge into the pool goes to Russell Dean, Yale, chairman of the swimming committee, in charge of the swimming events who tied the world's record for the 100-yard backstroke.

Has Non-Slip Tile Bottom
The pool is 75 1/4 feet long and has been verified by surveyors using tested steel tape. Architect and builder have sought to make this pool one of the fastest in this section of the country. One of the things which speed men will particularly appreciate is the non-slip tile, which has been placed at either end of the

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Our New Telephone Number—HAncock 4100

White's August FURNITURE Bed and Bedding SALE

Values Greater Even Than in Last Year's Successful Sale

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Carloads of new suites. Hundreds of pieces reduced.

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE—Big shipments of new styles. Hundreds of pieces reduced.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Biggest showing for years. Hundreds of pieces reduced.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, SPRINGS—At Tremendous Reductions.

This Is Your Big Opportunity to Save Money on Furniture

And You May Purchase on R. H. White Co. Convenient Payment Plan

Furniture bought now will be held by us, if requested, for 60 days upon payment of a deposit.

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXPANSION URGED AT FARM CONFERENCE

Professor Frandsen Says New England Can Cope Successfully With Western Competition—Cheap Pastures and Nearby Markets Are Aids

AMHERST, Mass., July 31.—New England dairymen can and should expand their production and distribution of milk without any misgivings about competition from the milk producers of the West, Prof. J. H. Frandsen of Massachusetts Agricultural College said to the conference of dairymen at the Farm and Home Week just closed here. He talked on "Western Milk Competition and Ways of Meeting It."

Existing freight rates on mid-western dairy products give New England dairymen a marked advantage, he pointed out, especially since about 90 per cent of the United States' food products are consumed in the big cities or near the eastern seaboard.

"Hence with our cheap pastures, rather plentiful supply of hay, good dairy climate, with good cows and careful attention to efficient marketing, Massachusetts dairymen should have no particular trouble in meeting western milk competition," Professor Frandsen said.

Seek Agricultural Program

In fact, New England may well be interested in helping the western farmers work out a constructive agricultural program, one that will put their agriculture on a more permanent and profitable basis, the speaker believed. The grains and feeds produced in the west are basic for industry and agriculture as a whole. A prosperous middle west is an advantage to New England, he said.

The trend is toward a greater consumption of dairy products everywhere, said Professor Frandsen. Last year New England doubled her consumption of ice cream, an increase that required milk products equivalent to that used in the manufacture of 10,000,000 pounds of butter.

To meet this increased demand, he advocated the breeding of better milk cows in New England, saying that it has been shown that milk production may be doubled easily by careful breeding and proper feeding.

Reducing the Overhead

Professor Frandsen advised dairymen to reduce overhead expenses by increasing the volume of milk, consistent with economical production; to provide means such as those used in the west for caring for sur-

plus milk during seasons of overproduction; to develop a better and more sympathetic understanding between the co-operative associations of the east and the west; and to develop good clean herds.

Among the other talks made at the dairymen's conference were a discussion of "The Betterment of Permanent Pastures" by Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, and an outline of "Modern Types of Dairy Buildings" by Miner J. Markson of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Henry Jeffers of the Walker-Gordon Dairy Company, Juliettown, N. J., told how alfalfa improved milk production and recommended its more general use.

BOSTON'S JUNE TRADE BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Business activity in Metropolitan Boston during the month of June was greater than in May and "on the whole was greater than was generally looked for," according to the monthly index of the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Industrial activity of June compares favorably with June, 1925, says the bureau, but it is the commercial lines that give June a slightly higher percentage of activity than May.

Allowances have been made by the bureau for seasonal dullness in a number of manufacturing lines, and the employment situation, seasonally slow at this time of year, is described as being nearly normal. June receipts of the Boston postal district are practically the same as those of May, and are about normal for the season, says the bureau, which compiles and keeps on record monthly charts of these conditions in metropolitan Boston.

MISSION COUNCIL OPENS

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 31 (AP).—The fortieth annual Old Orchard Missionary Conference opened here yesterday with large delegations of foreign and home missionaries present. The Rev. E. J. Evans, chairman of the New England district, is presiding.

After-stock-taking reductions MONDAY

following our annual inventory, final reductions have been made on odd lots of merchandise throughout the store. Broken assortments, discontinued numbers, soiled pieces, tag ends, recent concession-purchases—all desirable summer merchandise—must be closed out.

An
Exceptional
Coat-Buying
Opportunity
investing
\$20

In many instances the coats in this lot are priced lower than their original wholesale cost. They are our higher priced cloth coats, embroidered or fur-trimmed, in light blue, tan, gray, green, and bois de rose. A few mixture top coats are included. Women's sizes.

Twenty
Women Can
Enjoy This
Sale of Suits
\$15

By this we mean that there are only twenty suits reduced to this price. They are all our higher priced models, new this season, featuring twills, tweeds, charmeen, and Oxford cloth. Distinctive tailoring in all. Suits rare to find at so low a price when you consider their quality and style.

Every ticket on our Summer Dresses tells a new price story Monday. Prices are now down to final clearance level. New fall dresses are coming in, and our summer fashions must be cleared. But there are weeks ahead to enjoy these dresses, and they are all desirable.

Mid-Summer Dresses For Women

Linen and Voile Dresses, \$8.75

Dainty enough for afternoon wear and all distinctive fashions, featuring printed linens, plain linens, and embroidered voiles. All of them wash dresses, practical for vacation wear.

Embroidered Voile Dresses, \$15

Just 20 of them, unusually attractive, pretty enough for five o'clock teas. There are delicate colored printed voiles in the lot, all dresses recently priced at \$18.50 and \$25.

Printed and Dotted Silks, \$25

These are our higher priced sports silks, suitable for beach and mountain wear, heavy quality printed silks, polka dotted silks, and soft toned ripes. Straight-line models.

"Temple" Silk Dresses, \$25

Made of the famous Coral Gables silk that washes. These dresses have been made specially for us in our own workrooms, and are sold exclusively by us in Boston. Rose, yellow, green and blue.

Odd Sports Silk Dresses, \$35, \$39.50, and \$45

Fourth Floor

One Hundred Elastic Rib Jersey Wool Bathing Suits \$3.75

Thirty-one August swimming days ahead to prove the timeliness of this remarkable value. \$5.75 was the last reduction price on these suits. They're heavy wool jersey with contrasting stripes on backgrounds of green, red, navy, yellow, orange, or light blue. Women's sizes.

Vacation Luggage

At Sharp Reductions

Monday we will place on sale, for quick clearance, vacation luggage for men and women. In many cases prices are one-third and one-half less than earlier season prices for this merchandise. There are discontinued numbers, odd lots left over, and some slightly soiled pieces in a final-reduction group. Opportune savings for vacationists looking for

TRUNKS SUITCASES
OVERNIGHT BAGS
OVERNIGHT CASES
GLADSTONE BAGS
KIT BAGS AND
HAT BOXES

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON



AUGUST Clearance Sale COATS and DRESSES

Many Dresses Reduced to **\$10.00**
Many Coats Reduced to **\$25.00**

Beginning
MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd

416 Boylston Street, Boston

Youth of World Answer Queries on Attitude Toward Religion

Many Replies Throw Interesting Light on Views of Latest Generation Regarding Complex Problems of Modern Existence

By H. F. SPENDER

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—Are the young people of today really different from the youth of the last generation who grew up before the Great War? Have the golden visions which their elders once dreamed become dim and blurred? Are the boys and girls of today less open to the influence of parent and teacher, more self-centered and selfish? Do they care less about religion? What, in effect, is their attitude to the problems of life? These and many other questions which were addressed to the youth of the world through the national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association by the inquiry commission of the Y. M. C. A. in preparation for the eighteenth world conference at Helsingfors, which assemblies on Aug. 1, are not so much intended to give a key to the riddle of youth as to afford a basis for discussion. They were meant to stimulate the mind of youth in all parts of the world, so that it might become more conscious of the part which it has to play in facing life's common problems. At the same time, the report which is published as the result of the inquiry under the title of "Youth and the Christian Way of Life in a Changing World" by the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Geneva, is full of interesting material for all those who are interested in the rising generation.

Questions Conventional

The inquiry had one obvious drawback. The questions which were asked were conventional, and the young people too often give the answer which is expected from them while concealing their own thoughts. Nevertheless, so many of the replies have the ring of sincerity, that they throw an interesting light on the attitude of youth to the problems of life and above all to the problem of religion.

On the whole, the youth of today is not markedly different from the preceding generations. If there is a spirit of unrest among young people it is no more than a reflection of the general unrest of the post-war days. The character of this unrest is largely determined by the political or spiritual movements prevailing in various countries. Youth has the herd instinct. It is not surprising, for example, that in Italy the youth movement should be Fascist and in Russia it should be Communist. As might be supposed, the young people take on the opinions of their elders.

Since their elders often set so much importance on material success, it is natural that this should be one of the chief aims of youth. But again, as with their elders, there are young people in whom the desire to be wealthy and play a leading part in the world is a passing phase. As they emerge into manhood they gain an idea of idealism and learn to regard their work not solely as a means of advancement, but also as a service to humanity. "Youth," says an answer from Switzerland, "desires to be led and to take orders," and indeed there is no evidence in the pages of this report of any serious revolt against authority on the part of youth in spite of the profound remark of a young man in Denmark, who complains that adults hinder youth by not leaving them in peace to grow.

Youth Conservative

On the contrary, the inquiry shows that youth today in many countries is conservative. It is surprising in view of the variety of the new stimuli in our present world to which youth is subjected. Most of us, however, will recognize the accuracy of the conclusion, for the one thing that youth dreads when young men are thought of as eccentric or strange in opinion or behavior. The unwritten law as to what is good form has always held youth in bondage. Therefore when we come across young men who exist now as they have always done, we are not surprised. They are the young men of the past who have a longing to sacrifice themselves to a cause such as Communism or Fascism, or the League of Nations, we had better not be rash, as the report says, in drawing conclusions as to the idealism of youth of its overwhelming desire to serve humanity.

Yet without these young men who see visions and pursue them with the fervor of youth, nations would assuredly perish. In spite of all this much-talked-of materialism and realism, we are glad to know that the report of the Helsingfors commission has discovered that young men and women of today are prepared to sacrifice themselves for a cause, even if it be a lost cause, like Communism as most of us account it.

Attitude Toward Religion

This brings the reader to the most interesting chapter in the pamphlet which we are discussing, to the attempt to analyze the attitude of youth today to the problems of religion, and above all to Christianity. It is clear that there is a great deal of indifference to institutional religion tempered by a patronizingly benevolent attitude on the whole to the churches.

From country after country comes the report that the young men do not care about going to church, and that they consider the services dull and the theology baffling and perplexing. What they look for is "sympathy and understanding in those who teach and preach Christianity." They need to feel that their pastor is a man who knows how to deal with the realities of life. Can we draw any conclusion, asks the inquiry commission, as to what message our movement should bring to youth of this description, and it answers this question in the following passage:

"Two tasks would seem to be of pre-eminent significance. First to meet that craving for reality on the part of present-day youth with a message which is based on inner conviction and on living reality, rather than on words and theories. It is only by the manifestation of spiritual power that the hearing and attention of youth can be obtained. And secondly, to show youth that

the cause of Christ is sufficiently compelling, sufficiently reasonable and sufficiently real to demand its deepest loyalty. Youth itself is not satisfied with its present aimlessness and absence of idealism. It will rally to the cause of Christ, if those who present Him can show His power in human life."

Power of Example

This is profoundly true. For youth is more influenced by example than by any amount of preaching or talking. The replies to the questions which the inquiry commission set to the young men and boys suggest again and again the need which they feel of some guiding influence in their lives. This is very noticeable in the choice of a vocation. It is clear that many of the young men feel that there is much in modern business life which conflicts with their ideals, and that there is something often fundamentally wrong in the relations of Capital and Labor.

How they are to be preserved from hardness of heart on the one hand or from a revolutionary desire to smash society on the other is one of the problems which the Y. M. C. A. proposes to discuss at the conference. Moreover, in checking the reaction to the report, the committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Geneva, is full of interesting material for all those who are interested in the rising generation.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Newark, Del. Special Correspondence MAN and his wife and two children who were on a camping trip stopped to make a brief call on a cousin, who boarded with a blind woman. From the moment the campers stepped into the immaculate house they marveled more and more, for this remarkable woman not only did all her housework and cooking, but it was to this woman that people, both old and young, came to unburden themselves of their troubles and receive comfort and cheer.

After a brief call the campers made known their intention of continuing on their way, but the good landlady was so cordially insistent that they stay over night they could not well leave. When they protested that it wasn't right for them to stay, she replied cheerily: "Oh, yes it is! Why, you should see how I fly about this house!"

It was a marvel to see her! She had lived for years in the same house and knew every inch of it. Every article had a place and that article was always in its place, unless she was using it. They had a jolly time together cooking the supper and chatting of various things pertaining to cookery.

After the dishes had been washed they sat on the front porch in the twilight. It was then that the campers discovered their hostess' love of poetry. She had composed and committed to memory many poems, some of which she recited to them. This fashioning of poems had been to her a great solace and diversion in the long hours of darkness.

When the campers said good-bye next morning, they felt they had never received a greater lesson in cheerfulness and appreciation of the blessings bestowed on them than they received from their blind hostess.

Pasadena, Calif.

Special Correspondence BOB's widowed mother was unable to send him to school for his senior year, so the boy appealed to his Uncle William for help. Uncle William greeted Bob pleasantly enough, but frowned when he found that the boy wanted money. After a few minutes' thought, however, he wrote the boy a check for \$200.

As Bob closed the door of the office, Chick, the little fox terrier, jumped up to greet him, plainly showing his pleasure at meeting an old friend, and followed Bob down the street to the house.

When Bob presented the check, he was told identification was required. "Stand up here, Chick," he called, "and tell the gentleman you know me." Chick proceeded to tell the world that he knew Bob.

The teller laughed. "I know that is Mr. Smith's dog," he said, "and it is quite evident that he knows and loves you, so I will take a chance and cash the check."

RAIL LABOR UNIONS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

KATONAH, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—The second annual Railroad Labor Institute, at the Brookwood Labor College here, sees more than 12 labor unions co-operating under the direction of Dr. Arthur W. Calkins, instructor in social economics at the Brookwood College. The management of railroads, including finance, expenses and problems of operation; labor organization, including company unionism, collective agreements, and inter-union co-operation; government regulation of railroads; and adjustment of labor disputes are among the topics for consideration.

can do a great deal to counteract this wrong-headed patriotism by spreading the gospel of the brotherhood of man.

A Swiss Reply

A reply from Switzerland in this connection deserves to be recorded, for it suggests that a section of the youth of today looks to the Y. M. C. A. to take a stronger line against war as utterly opposed to the first principles of Christianity. On the other hand, if the Y. M. C. A. came into violent conflict with the national spirit in any country it might find that it was regarded with suspicion, and its good work in other directions would be hampered. It is clear that the German youth do not share the view of the young men in Switzerland as to all war being a crime.

The youth of Germany may be glad that compulsory service has been abolished for them, but if the analysis of their views as given in the report is correct, they are very far from thinking that all war is wrong. While prepared to observe a brotherly attitude toward foreigners they are determined not to forget the duty to fight for their own country if necessary. It is probable that the attitude of the German youth toward war is far more typical of the general opinion of youth than the reply from Switzerland. Hence the need for caution in approaching the question of patriotism.

But that the Y. M. C. A. has a great work to perform in teaching the young men of all nations to hold a more friendly attitude to one another the central committee are well aware. How well they do this work is known to all who have come into touch with the national branches of this great institution, which realizes, as the publication of the Helsingfors report proves, how vitally important it is to the world that the youth of today should learn the lessons of self-knowledge, self-discipline, and self-control.

NEW YORK SEEKING CENTRAL AIRPORT

Governor's Island Site Called Best Prospect

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Merchants' Association of New York, one of the most representative groups of business men in the city, has committed itself to finding an airport within easy reach of the metropolis. The development of civil aviation, its members feel, according to a statement from its headquarters, is being retarded by the lack of proper facilities in New York, and the city is far behind Cleveland, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco in providing accessible landing fields.

A committee of the association agreed on Governor's Island, one of the military posts in the upper bay, only a few minutes by boat from the Battery, as eminently suitable if a part of the open space at one end of the island could be made available. An effort to get legislation through Congress to throw the land open for this purpose will be made at the next session, according to present plans, though the military authorities have opposed the idea and are expected to argue against the necessary legislation.

Other sites around the city are also being sought, and some open spaces across the Hudson River on the New Jersey shore are being investigated, though the Governor's Island site is said to be almost ideal. The landing field would need to contain about 200 acres, it is said, and should preferably be a square, 2000 feet on the side, and such plots are almost unknown anywhere within the metropolitan area that could be reached with little delay from the business section of Manhattan. The Government air mail, it is explained, is really landed too far away, the field being at Hadley Field, N. J., 30 miles from the city's main post office at the Pennsylvania Station.

SENATOR CUMMINS HAD NOTED CAREER

Took Conspicuous Part in National Affairs

DES MOINES, Ia., July 31 (P)—Senator Albert B. Cummins of Des Moines, a factor in Iowa politics for 39 years and a leader in the Republican Party since 1908, passed on here yesterday on the eve of his retirement from public life after 18 years in the United States Senate.

Mr. Cummins had been at work on the autobiography which he had announced he would start during his final summer vacation as a member of Congress. His term would have expired next March, and he then would have ended his political career as he was defeated by Smith W. Brookhart for the nomination in the June primary.

Senator Cummins first won recognition in Iowa politics as a leader of the Progressive element but in later years he was known for his important part in obtaining such national legislation as the Clayton Act and the Transportation Act of 1920.

In 1912, and again in 1916, Mr. Cummins approached a Presidential nomination and he once refused a Vice-Presidential nomination.

During the recent session of Congress, he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, having been defeated for the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee on which he retained membership as the ranking Republican. He unsuccessfully pressed for action on his bill to facilitate consolidation of railroads and as head of the Judiciary Committee had supervision over a wide range of prohibition proposals.

HARVARD MAN WINNER OF LANDSCAPE PRIZE

NEW YORK, July 31 (P)—Richard Webel, 26, of Long Beach, Long Island, is the winner of a fellowship in landscape architecture, entitling him to three years study in Rome and other parts of Europe, officials of the American Academy in Rome have announced.

Three other competitors for the fellowship, which is maintained by the Garden Club of America, were given honorable mention as follows: Carol Fulkerson and T. D. Price, who, like the winner, are Harvard graduates, and R. A. Ogan of Iowa State College.

BOYS' WELFARE MOVE EXPANDS

Good Results Come From Experiment Tried in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A novel experiment is being made on behalf of the welfare of boys and young men after leaving school, in Willesden, London. The term "after care" is usually associated with an elaborate organization of persons who compile extensive dossiers about young people who have recently left school. But this movement is on an entirely voluntary basis, and is not financed out of the rates and taxes.

Boys who have obtained posts are

advised by their employers to join the "Promise Boys' Association." On joining, each boy pledges himself to work hard and loyally, to try to live a clean life, to talk over difficulties and to help other boys. As a result of carrying out this pledge, he finds himself linked up with many hundreds of young men and boys ready to help him.

The movement has a strong social and recreational side, and a special feature is the help given by the older boys to the younger. They coach them in cricket, for example, and assist them in other ways. When the younger boys play a match with a team from a distance, the older ones loyally stand by to cheer and encourage the younger members. Sportsmanship dominates, even where it means sacrifice. The aim of the promoters of the movement is to extend this spirit into all the relationships of life, and they are acting on the maxim that "the brotherhood of service levels party, class and creed."

BRITISH TACKLE SMOKE PROBLEM

53 Tons of Soot Said to Fall Monthly in Poorer Parts of City of Leeds

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government's smoke abatement bill has had the unusual experience of support from all political parties in the House of Commons.

This useful measure aims at terminating a state of affairs in Britain where the cities are so enveloped in smoke that upon the average a fifth of the sunshine is shut off and 3,000,000 tons of soot escapes into the at-

mosphere annually—five-sixths of it from domestic fireplaces.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the occasion of the second reading of the bill, Maj. John D. Birchall, representing Leeds, said that seven tons of soot are deposited per square mile per month in that city, while in the poorer part the deposit is 53 tons per month per square mile. This means, he added, that the children who live in the poorer part have nearly eight times as great a handicap in their lives as the children in the well-to-do sections.

Viscountess Astor, speaking for Plymouth, said men could not realize what it means to live in an atmosphere of endless smoke.

The bill deals only with factories. It puts into force the recommendations made by an expert committee under Lord Newton. It strengthens the hands of local authorities in taking action against people who allow an undue amount of smoke to escape into the air. It also enhances the penalties that can be imposed.

A. F. MYERS IS NAMED ON TRADE COMMISSION

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., July 31 (P)—Abraham F. Myers of Iowa has received a recess appointment by President Coolidge as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Myers succeeds Vernon W. Van Fleet, resigned. He is a Republican and has been senior attorney under the assistant to the Attorney-General in Washington. He was employed in the Department of Justice for many years, rising from a sub-clerical position.

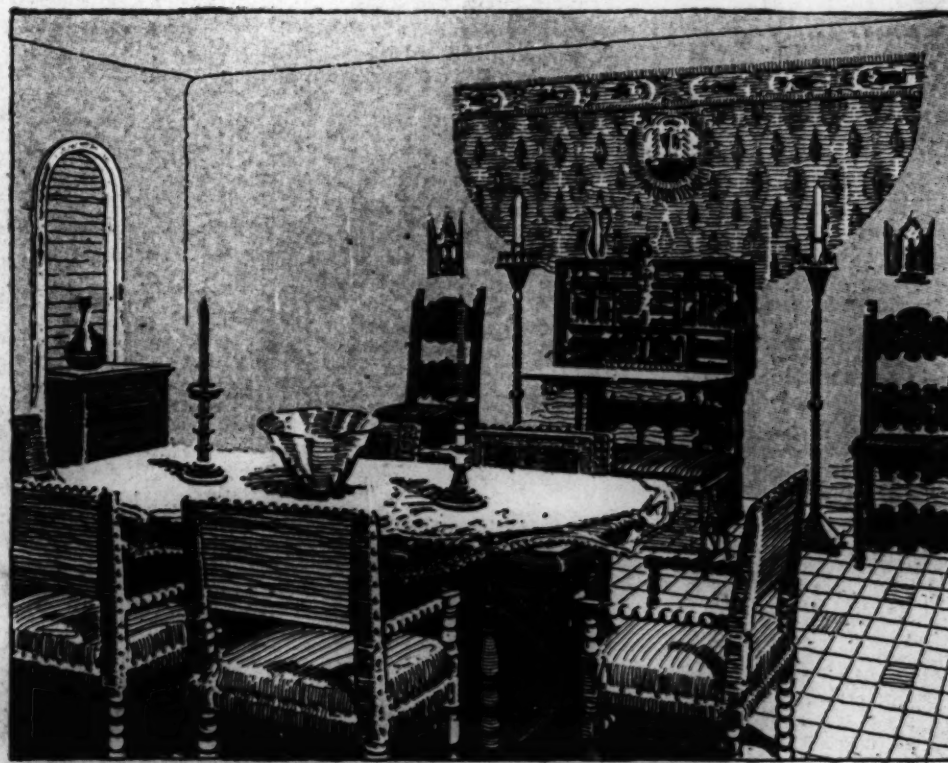
STRAY DOGS FIND A FRIEND

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—The Animal Rescue League scored a victory for the homeless dog when it obtained a promise from Dr. C. H. Harris, city health officer, not to use any more dogs from the city pound for experimental purposes in seeking to trace the source of a supposed impure milk supply.

B. Altman & Co.

Here is a Rare Opportunity for You to Secure Excellent Furniture

At Extremely Low Cost—



NOTHING proclaims culture and taste more expressively than the silent articles that ornament a room. No matter what your whim and income . . . a cottage, a mansion, or that very modern institution, an apartment . . . the furniture therein should be a decorative complement to you.

At Altman Square we have gathered some of the best furniture that is obtainable today. And for one month, during the period of generally prevailing mid-summer reductions, we offer you

Our Entire Stock of Furniture at Sharply Lowered Prices

From August 2 to 31

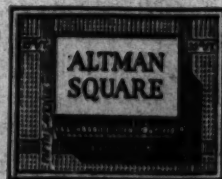
No special stocks have been purchased to make this a sale event. The usual high standard of Altman quality will be maintained on our Fourth Floor. The same choice merchandise one always encounters here is simply marked much lower than usual during August.

All sturdy, finely-made furniture fashioned by skilled craftsmen here and abroad. Complete suites or single pieces to enliven sombre corners. In an extensive variety from which to choose.

The economies are substantial. You will find it possible to obtain for much less than you expected to pay those pieces you have always cherished. Your every furniture inhibition may be successfully freed at this reduction event.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—FOURTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

The advice of Altman's Interior Decorating Staff is always available to our patrons—Fourth Floor

RADIO

Radio Invades Farmers' Bank

RADIO PROVES
INDISPENSABLE
TO FARMERSGovernment Summary Now
Shows Place Made in
Agricultural Work

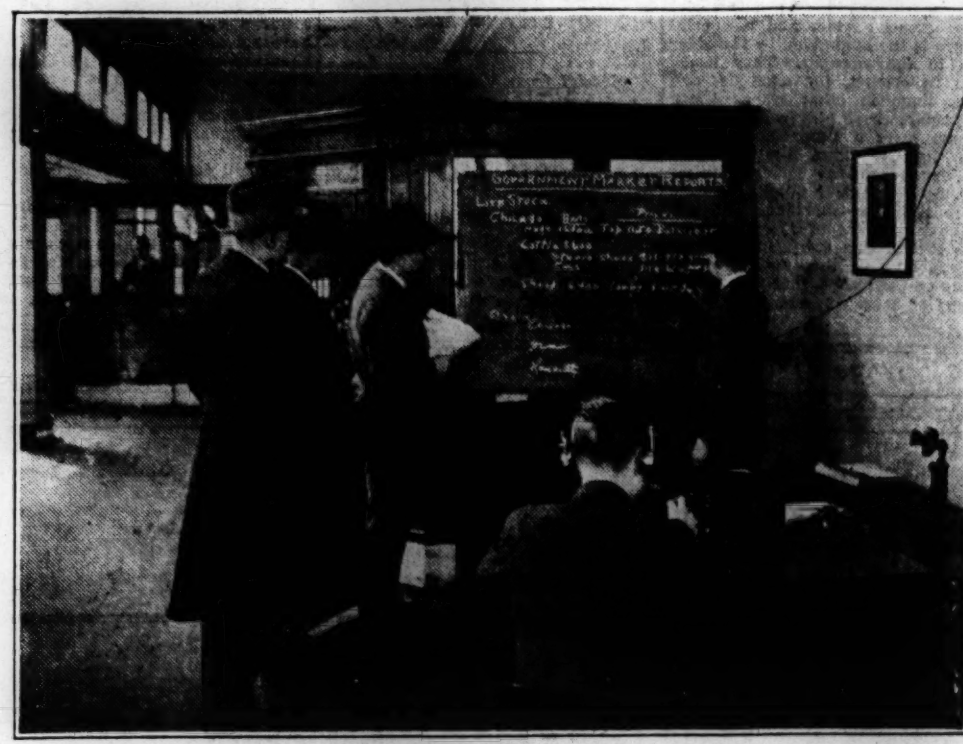
More than half a million farmers are warned of impending storms or other changing weather conditions instantly by means of radio; approximately 553,000 farms are equipped for receiving spot market quotations by radio; 24 agricultural colleges maintain radio-casting stations, and several hundred commercial or private radio-casting stations disseminate agricultural information. Such by way of summary, is the status of radio-casting in its relation to rural life at the present time.

"January first there were 121 stations, located in 40 different states, broadcasting weather forecasts by radio-telephone, on regular schedules," states Prof. Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau. "About 95 per cent of all the powerful radio-telephone stations in the United States are now co-operating and many of them broadcast forecasts for several states. People in every section of the country are being served. The scope of the radio-telephone weather service may be estimated when it is known that, for instance, in the State of Iowa alone there are over 35,000 receiving sets on farms. It is estimated that the weather forecasts are available by radio to more than 500,000 farms in the United States."

The press service of the United States Department of Agriculture issued 103 statements, or so-called "ag-grams," for use by private radio-casting stations. The market news service of the Department of Agriculture has speeded up the distribution of facts relating to supplies of commodities, shipments, prices, stock and market trends, by means of radio. This service is a part of the intelligence supplements long existing, distributing agencies, such as press associations, newspapers, telephone, and telegraph. Unlike all of these, radio has the peculiar advantage of instantly disseminating information to millions all within the twinkling of an eye, as it were.

The annual report of Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine contains a sub-title heading, "Radio and the Farmer." This official cognizance of radio as an agency for spreading information and entertainment to folk of the countryside takes into consideration, briefly, the history of radio, its importance to agriculture, its rapid development, and its economic value to farmers.

"The department made its first experiment with radio in 1920," notes Secretary Jardine. "Since then, it indicates, 'there has been a great development in the use by farmers of this new means of communication. A survey made by county agricultural agents in 1923 indicated there were about 10,000 radio sets on farms throughout the country. In 1924 the estimated number had jumped to 365,000, and in 1925 to 553,000. The average number of radio sets on farms per county has increased from 51 in 1923 to 204 in 1925. This increase of 300 per cent is evidence that the farmer appreci-



Regardless of How Far the Local Bank May Be From the Big Market Centers, the Rapid Voice of Radio Quickly Jumps the Distance, and With a Good Receiving Set the Isolated Farmer Operates With the Same Knowledge of Market Conditions as the Brokers and Traders in the Cities. This Photograph Shows a Radio Installation in a Country Bank Giving the Latest Market Reports.

ates the radio service provided for him. "There has also been rapid growth in the number of radio receiving sets on farms in states at great distances from good broadcasting service. In Florida, for example, the increase in 1925 over the estimated number on farms in that State in the preceding year was 1955 per cent. Idaho increased the number of its farm receiving sets 850 per cent in the year; Alabama reported an increase of 550 per cent. Arizona of 450 per cent, and Louisiana of 600 per cent. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the gain in 1925 over 1924 was only 5 per cent.

"Farmers generally have bought very good radio sets. A questionnaire answered by 2500 farmers in 1923 indicated the average price of their manufactured sets was \$175. This sum will buy a better set today than it would two years ago. Yet farmers are not on that account reducing their investments in radio. Dealers in several parts of the country say that radio sets worth from \$125 to \$400 sell much more readily to farmers than those costing under \$100. Farmers have discovered that they need good long-distance sets to get the weather and market reports and entertainment they demand.

"Twenty-four agricultural colleges maintain radio broadcasting stations. The colleges are becoming enthusiastic users of radio. They co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in broadcasting its weather, crop, and market reports. Several hundred broadcasting stations regularly obtain information for broadcasting from the department. Many farmers have more than saved the price of their radio sets by profit gained by the use of market information issued by the department for broadcasting."

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 31

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME
WNAZ, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater. 6:10—Clyde McCardie. 6:20—Ray Steward. 6:30—Pemberton Orchestra. 6:35—Irving Crockett. 6:40—Joe Herman's Lido Venice Orchestra. 6:50—Billy Coy and Carl Moore. 7—Dok Elmer's Sinfonia. 7:10—Victor Band. 7:25—Bernard Eyes. 7:35—Louis Vell, Chamber of Commerce organ. 7:40—William F. Dodge, violin solos. 7:55—Vella Reeve, contralto solos. 8:05—Blond pianist. 8:15—News. 8:20—8:25—Hazel Alma, piano solos. 8:30—Ethel Crisbaum, soprano solos. 8:35—Maud Erickson, soprano solos. 8:40—Norman Arnold, tenor solos. 8:45—Edith Crisbaum, soprano solos. 8:50—Earl Weider, City Club organ.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Marketa. 7—Capitol Orchestra. 7:30—Baseball results. 8—Maud Murray, contralto. 8:10—Mary Lane Murray, prima donna soprano. 8:30—Max J. K. P. and his Westminster Orchestra. 10—Concert. 10:30—Weather; baseball results.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
FWX, Havana, Cuba. (400 Meters)
8:30 to 11 p. m.—Typical Cuban concert.
CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Safely talks. 6:45—Windsor concert ensemble. 6:50—Mount Royal Carabineers Band. 8:30—Harold Leonard and Red Jockets dance orchestra.
CWBQ, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Cory Corner for Girls and Boys. Uncle Dick. 7—Laurier Concert Orchestra. Studio program to be announced. 7:30—Laurier Dance Orchestra.
CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
CFCA's summer orchestra in musical comedy selections and dance program.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (336 Meters)
6 p. m.—Onondaga Orchestra. 6:30—Buffalo Theater and WMAK Studio program. 7:15—New York Philharmonic Symphony orchestra. Nikola Sokoloff conducting. 9:30—Dance music.

WEAF, New York City (490 Meters)
6 p. m.—Frank Farrell and his Gravelly Village Orchestra. 6:30—Musical Comedy Hits, by the WEAF Musical

Comedy Troupe. 7:30—Goldman Band concert. Edwin Franklin, then, conducting; comic opera program, Waino Kauppi, cornet soloist. 8:30—Ben Brierley Orchestra. 10—Rofe's Orchestra.
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Waldorf Astoria Orchestra. 7:25—Stadium Philharmonic concert. 9:30—Astor Orchestra.
WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
6:20 p. m.—Collman Sidel, songs with ukulele. 6:30—Leonard Saxton, tenor. 6:45—George Hall's Arcadian. 8—Lydia Mason, concert pianist. 8:15—The Northern Choral Society; Negro Singers. 8:30—May Singel Street band. 8:45—Ted Rose, piano. 9—Louisiana Ebony Revue. 9:15—Mitchell, Wilson and Kelley. 9:30—Crescendo Male Quartet.
WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
10 p. m.—Ace Brigade of the Virginians. 11—Sam Jones. 11:15—Swiss Frolic.
WBM, Nashville, Tenn. (305 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson. 7:45—5:55 bedtime story. 8—Popular and barn dance program (three hours).

FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 1
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME
WNAZ, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
7:30 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 6:45 p. m.—Evening service from the Park Street Congregational Church.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
10 a. m.—Service of St. Paul's Anglican Church. 6 p. m.—Eaton Memorial Church. 8:30—CFCA's concert orchestra, conducted by Reginald Stewart.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—Morning service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. 6:20 p. m.—Major Bowes and his Capitol Family. 8:15—Radio hour. 8:45—Golden Rule quartet. 9:15—Radio review.
WGBZ and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (345 and 325 Meters)
7 p. m.—Copley concert. 8—Golden Rule quartet. 9:15—Radio review.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (336 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—Service of First English Lutheran Church. 6:05 p. m.—Park Avenue Baptist Church. 6:20—Pennsylvania orchestra. 7—Miscellaneous program. 7:30—Madison concert orchestra. 8:30—Miscellaneous program from WJZ. 9—Godfrey Ludlow, violin recital.

WEAF, New York City (490 Meters)
2 p. m.—Interdenominational services. 2:30—Instrumental program. 3:30—Musical program. 4:30—Magazine Nadine Slova, pianist. 6—Orchestra concert. 6:30—Major Bowes and his Capitol Family. 8:15—Radio hour of music. 8:45—Goldman band concert.
WMAK, New York City (441 Meters)
10 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

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WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's band. 8:15—Hambroger Little symphony orchestra and artist program.
WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Concert: Thavus's band and orchestra. 4 p. m.—Short sacred recital by the Seaside trio. 1:45—Sermon. 6:30—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 8—An hour with the classics. Seaside ensemble: Marsden Brooks, director.
WPA, Philadelphia, Pa. (305 Meters)
2:15 p. m.—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 4:15 p. m.—Evening service direct from Holy Trinity Church. 8:15—Concert. 9:30—Organ and vocal recital.
WCA, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)
11 a. m.—Service from Calvary Baptist Church. 4 p. m.—Musical program from the Peace Corps. 6:30—Musical program from New York City. 8:15—Radio hour. 10:30—Vesper Hour.
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)
8:45 a. m.—Morning service, direct from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. 6:45 p. m.—Evening service, direct from the Central Presbyterian Church. 8:15—Station WEAF radio hour.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCOO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Wesley Barlow's Nibelung orchestra. 8:15—Vesper Hour. 8—Grindline. Trio: Edward Schwanzopf, clarinet. Paul Ober, accompanist. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 10:30—Dance program. Wallie Erickson's Coliseum orchestra.
WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9 to 12:30—Studio, dance and theater programs.
KTV, Chicago, Ill. (336 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Jocka DeBorja and his orchestra and the Little-Benson orchestra. 6—Music hour. 7—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 8:30—Congressional Carnival, featuring the Little-Benson orchestra. 11—Times signals and baseball scores.
WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Organ concert. 6—Lullaby time. 6:15 to 12—Orchestra. "Twin WJZ, Mooseheart, Ill. (300 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Studio program. 9—Palmer Victorians. 11—"Setting Up Hour."
WJW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
6 p. m.—Organ concert by Johanna Groesse. Part One: Favorite classics. Part Two: Popular request. 7—Meeting of the "Secretary Hawkins Radio Club." 7:30—Henry Thies' Farmers. 7:45—Crescendo Male Quartet.
WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
10 p. m.—Ace Brigade of the Virginians. 11—Sam Jones. 11:15—Swiss Frolic.
WBM, Nashville, Tenn. (305 Meters)
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SUNSET
STORIES
Flying and Swimming at Bruin Inn

ONE morning at Bruin Inn, as Cy lay under a tree imagining all sorts of heroic adventures, his father called to him: "Come along, Cy. I am going to teach you to swim."

"Thank you, Daddy, but I'd rather not be taught anything during vacation," replied Cy. "I'd rather play and pretend. I've had enough learning for one year."

Uncle Ben laughed heartily.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



He proceeded to do a little investigating and pretty soon he found the package and pulled it loose.

Then he unwrapped it and pulled out a shiny new ten-dollar bill!

Cambridge Poll Taxes
"Poll taxes in the city of Cambridge will amount to \$34,232 for the year 1926, according to the tax roll now in the hands of Henry F. Lohan, city treasurer, for collection. This amount is about the same as last year."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services
FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 1
BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., 9:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WEEI, Boston, Mass., 348 meters.
NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 10 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 341 meters.
BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 10 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WCAQ, 275 meters.
CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 9:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBBH, 370 meters.

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However, you must learn while we are here in camp," replied his father. "This morning I'll give you sister her first lesson."

So the others went off to the lake while Cy lay on his back and pretended that he was flying. Up over the trees and Bruin Inn flew Cy and circled about the lake where the others were swimming. "What fun, and I didn't have to learn how!" he said to himself. "Bill and the others to learn to fly. They just fly. Why should children have to learn things? Pretending is much more fun." Away over the mountains he flew on wings of fancy.

Slowly he became conscious of a loud chirping and fluttering in the trees overhead. Something exciting was taking place in a robin's nest in one of the branches. The father and mother birds were chattering shrilly to the baby birds. The little ones chirped in reply, but this was not what the parent birds wished. They wished the babies to hop out of the nest and learn to fly.

Cy smiled to himself and said: "I suppose the little birds are saying 'Thank you, but we'd rather not learn to fly. We'd rather sit here in the nest and pretend we can swim like fishes. Pretending is more fun.'"

Well, the little birds continued to sit in the nest, as at last their parents pushed them right out. They tottered and swayed on the edge of the nest for a time, trying to get back into it. But their daddy hopped into the nest and spread his wings to keep them out. Learn to fly they must.

One by one the little birds toppled over and fluttered to lower branches, where they perched till their parents urged them again to fly. They spread their baby wings and tried again and again, while their parents hovered close ready to swoop under them if they fell. Learning to fly was no easy matter, after all.

With great interest Cy watched their awkward efforts. He decided that learning to swim could not possibly be as hard as learning to fly. He thought the birds very plucky little fellows. Suddenly, eager to show himself as plucky as the little robins, he darted into the house for his bathing suit.

But on the way to the lake he met the others returning, so he had to wait for his first swimming lesson till the following day. Already Betty Elizabeth had learned to float on her back and to take a few strokes.

By the time Cy had really learned to swim the baby robins had grown so large and had learned to fly so well that it was impossible to tell them from their parents.

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Music News of the World

Criticism on a Percentage Basis

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, July 20. French writer and composer, Roland Manuel, described "Les Noces" three years ago as an overwhelming masterpiece which marks one of the boldest and best assured triumphs of Stravinsky's genius. This, he said, "was made sufficiently clear by the applause given.... It will be made clearer still when the cantata of 'Les Noces' is heard at a concert between an oratorio by Handel and Bach's Mass in B minor." In London Coteau's higher percentages were heavily represented, the ultimate perhaps being reached by the critics who heard only "some funny noises."

"Les Noces" is an extraordinary essay in rhythm and color and has a distinct family likeness to "Le Sacre du Printemps." It points a path to composers of the future as likely to explore with great profit, if the inference is not that there is no path, but that the Stravinsky of 1917 was ahead of his fellows of 1926. As an ensemble "Les Noces" is one of Diaghileff's finest achievements.

A Sate Festival. The Erik Satie Festival was a tribute of the Russian Ballet to a man whose music aroused both violent and contradictory emotions. It was the day before yesterday, with its "la lune, l'amour, l'estime," and the rest of a perished poetic vocabulary.

It must be admitted that this futurist music shares with Wagner's "Music of the Future" the fault of excessive length. In fact it is even longer, for it never ends, and one must confess without further delay that it was heard through the open window of a hotel in the heart of Paris—near the Rue Boissay d'Anglais, made famous by Darius Milhaud and Jean Coteau. The principal performers of this moto perpetuo of the Paris streets were motorists, taxi-cabs and tram drivers with their horns and bells, aided by a chance street singer. Paris has plagiarized on a gigantic scale the methods of Marinetti and Edgar Varèse.

An Ingenious Ready-Reckoner. Some have claimed that the artists who most completely express their own period are not the greatest, but nearly always of the second rank—the really great transcend their own age. This contention may serve as a missile for critics to shy at the popular Aunt Sallies of the moment, Stravinsky and the French "Six," but even the really great artists never transcend their own by expressing another period, a feat which they are invariably invited to attempt by contemporary criticism. As Jean Coteau says, the public takes up yesterday as a stick to beat today. In his "Cock and Harlequin" he offers us the following statistics:

Those who defend today by making use of yesterday, and who anticipate tomorrow (1 per cent). Those who defend today by destroying yesterday, and who will deny tomorrow (4 per cent). Those who deny today in order to defend yesterday, which is their today (10 per cent).

Those who imagine that today is a mistake, and make an appointment for the day-after-tomorrow (12 per cent). Those of the day-before-yesterday who defend yesterday in order to prove that today exceeds legitimate bounds (20 per cent).

Those who have not yet learned that art is continuous and believe that art stopped yesterday in order to go on again, perhaps, tomorrow (60 per cent). Those who are equally oblivious of the day-before-yesterday, yesterday, and today (100 per cent).

Diaghileff's Ballet. It seems a pity that more practical use is not made of this ingenious ready-reckoner. For example, Serge Diaghileff's Russian Ballet, which is just closing a very interesting season at His Majesty's Theater, London, has had its usual enthusiastic welcome from the intelligentsia and, alas, its usual enthusiastic depreciation by the press. A common-sense method of dealing with this absurd breach of opinion would be the classification of critics according to Coteau's formula. Diaghileff's manager could then approach the editor of a London paper and politely request him to select a per cent critic, the opera impresario might ask for the 60 per cent man, and the purveyor of revue for the 100 per cent, and so on. Everybody would be happy. The initial sorting out might be a rather delicate matter, but we should be spared the usual speechless and senseless criticism—sops of the work of Derrin and Picasso—that "the scenery of both these ballets, if used in a Wigan pantomime, would have been hissed off the stage." Wigan seems a queer place to which to go for a standard of taste. Such a source, of course, would explain many current critical mysteries, although one may be doing another injustice to an innocent Lancashire town already much embarrassed by the libelous attentions of stage companies.

The composer, no less than his fellow artists, must reflect his own age and environment, unless like so many of his critics he deliberately denies both. George Antheil with his "electric opera," for which the orchestra consists of a battery of 12 electric pianos, and which ends in a bang, may raise a smile, but he has grasped something often ignored—the difference between life in Paris, London and New York of today and that in the Vienna of Beethoven and Brahms of yesterday.

"Les Noces." Diaghileff has this season offered us nothing so startling as Mr. Antheil's "opera." We have, however, heard a work, the orchestra for which consists of two double pianos and percussion. (The pianists of the occasion, by the way, were four of Diaghileff's youngest composers, Poulenc, Auric, Ravel, and Dukelsky, the authors respectively of "The House Party," "Les Matelots," "Barabau," and "Zephir and Flora.") Although Stravinsky's chorus ballet "Les Noces" was completed in 1917 it has only reached London. Elsewhere, criticism has confirmed the practicability of Coteau's table. A 1 per cent

was actually the first composer to employ the impressionist technique, and used sequences of consecutive ninths years before Debussy, on whom, with Ravel, and later, Auric and Poulenc, he certainly had a marked influence. Perhaps unfortunately for himself, Satie was a musical humorist, and, like other humorists, found it very difficult to get people to take him seriously. He left pages of clear, serene, luminous beauty—the first "Gymnopédie," for example—but unless the listener has a palate for the peculiar Satie savor, the "inspired village band" of "Parade" and "Jack in the Box" will not appeal to his taste.

Auric's "La Pastorale" drops below the level of his successful "Les Matelots"—with the possible exception of the last 100 bars or so—but it does not deserve the harsh terms said about it.

The music of the other new ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," is by a very young English composer, Constant Lambert, and perhaps youth is the chief element of its undeniable charm. The score has an engaging youthful "swagger"—"swish," one believes, is the correct contemporary term—and if the musical gestures are often strangely reminiscent, and we catch fugitive glimpses of Stravinsky and Ravel, and the younger Frenchmen's musically immaculate swallow-tails and button-holes, there is a candor and freshness about it all against which only a 100 per cent critic could harden his heart. Constant Lambert certainly has any amount of natural talent.

Individually Maintained. What raised Puccini above the standard of imitators, even of those up to date, is his individuality, which often may not be to the taste of some people, but which gives him a stamp of his own. I see the weak points in Puccini's "Turandot" but I feel that his individuality maintains itself in spite of all that conspires against it. For Puccini, when writing his last opera, proved even more artistically ambitious than in his preceding works, and to such an extent that he, who was a connoisseur of the stage, allowed his librettists to put a stumblingblock in the way of effect by a lack of straightforwardness in the plot and by the mixed style of the book's composition. How is it, then, that the effect was obtained at the first German performance at the Dresden Staatsoper?

July 4 is a very unusual date for a first performance in Germany. It is extremely difficult to enter the modern era, a premier public, to the theater in the "dog days." Bayreuth is an exception to the rule. Now Dresden is particularly ambitious in the direction of first performances. The Intendant, Alfred Reucker, and the Generalmusikdirektor, Fritz Busch, make a point of presenting the first to give a new work. The direction of the Opera House had called Issay Dobrowen, the Russian musician, to the post.

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Puccini's "Turandot" in Dresden

By ADOLPH WEISSMANN

Berlin, July 10. AFTER the first performance of "Turandot" at La Scala, Milan, there were some, even Italians, who declared that Puccini would have passed at the zenith of his fame if he had not written a single note of this opera. I am very sorry not to share this opinion, the more so as I see it professed particularly by some composers who feel obliged to condemn the Italian master for the simple reason that he was not quite so modern as they believe themselves to be.

Now, however naturally inclined to modernity, I cannot discover any reason for higher appreciation of an artist in the bare fact that he belongs to the most modern school of music.

First of all, the question of modernity has not yet been decided, there are certainly different kinds of it; secondly, I know some composers, clever no doubt, who show a great capacity of being up to the minute in the least original. Of course, Puccini was not quite up-to-date in the sense of an extreme modernist; he gave attention to all that was going on in the world of music, but he made use of it only as far as the material of opera allowed him. He was not a modernist in his music, but he was a modernist in his work, and to such an extent that he, who was a connoisseur of the stage, allowed his librettists to put a stumblingblock in the way of effect by a lack of straightforwardness in the plot and by the mixed style of the book's composition. How is it, then, that the effect was obtained at the first German performance at the Dresden Staatsoper?

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management. This, however, would not have been enough if Princess Turandot herself had not found a representative capable of enchanting her woeful. This was Anne Roselle, an Americanized Hungarian singer, not unknown perhaps at the New York Metropolitan, though never before raised to such importance as on this occasion. She sang the leading part of Turandot, which moves all ways on high notes, with the utmost softness of a beautiful and well trained voice.

Choral Mastery. We may still find that the different elements mixed in "Turandot" do not quite agree with each other; that the Chinese part is sometimes an obstacle to the more tragic element represented by poor Liu, the slave who has fallen in love with the unknown prince, a love for which she has to pay so dearly. But one cannot help appreciating the mastery with which the choral part of the score is treated. Nor can one overlook the technical refinement in the comic part as expressed by Ping, Pang and Pong. And how can one remain unmoved by the music accompanying the passing of Liu? Perhaps Puccini overemphasized the technical side of his score, and perhaps, as a melodist, he falls a little behind what he had given us before. It may be that some admirers of Puccini will be disappointed by the lack of sentimentality in his last work, which is more noble than all he had created before. This, however, is not the success of "Turandot." It was only when Puccini had ended and Alfano began that a change of mood made itself felt in the audience, as if he had taken place in the score. For the use of the theater Alfano's conclusion may be of some worth; for the musician certainly it is not. The first bars of Alfano we notice the difference between a composer of individuality, though of limited range, and one who has gone through all possible influences, without gaining any individuality of his own. If Alfano's conclusion is not a masterpiece, it is advisable that an interval of some minutes should separate the true Puccini from the indifferent Alfano. This would be better for the memory of the Italian master, and for the reputation of a composer who has achieved some of his best work in the field of opera as well as in chamber music.

Well Received. It must be said that the performance in Dresden proved more successful, as regards the reception by the public, than that at La Scala. We all know that Toscanini as the leader of an operatic performance cannot be surpassed. He had indeed, with his usual uncompromising vigor, held so many rehearsals that nothing remained doubtful as to the rendering of the score. In this respect, the performance conducted by Fritz Busch could not be compared with the Milanese, though, on the other hand, the Dresden orchestra boasts of a traditional culture which makes its standard one of the highest in Europe. Fritz Busch may be only a conductor very sure of himself and of the orchestra, but he is, in his disposal, and without that sense of delicacy found in the most refined representations of the art of conducting, yet he conveyed to the hearers a very good impression of the instrumental part of Puccini's opera.

One must also point out the considerable advance shown in the scenery. This became evident especially in the second part of the second act, when Turandot puts before the prince the three riddles, the solution of which is to decide his fate. There the pomp of gold paper, which tried to give the illusion of an imperial China, gave room to a more solid luxury, which, by the way, had cost no less than 50,000 marks. From this it may be gathered how great an importance was attached to the external part of the performance. This was according to some of the critics, himself, who by the very character of his music revealed that he counted greatly upon the opulence of the stage.

Paragon and Faragon. Special from Monitor Bureau. London, July 11. BEYOND comparison, the literature of music for the piano-forte is richer than that for any other instrument. Yet a deficit remains, and it is in the department of works for one hand alone. Existing two-hand pieces have been arranged for one hand, left-hand studies have been written from time to time, but original work on a large scale has been tackled by one or two pianists and composers, among them Paul Wittgenstein and Richard Strauss.

The private recital given by Wittgenstein to the press and a number of professional musicians at the Wigmore Studios on July 7 introduced the pianist himself and new works by Richard Strauss and Bartokiewicz to English audiences. Wittgenstein has phenomenal dexterity with his left hand. He produces a big tone, at times too heavy, but very effective in cantabile. His swiftness and mobility are remarkable. He disconcerts with ease the most accomplished pianists, and through his way through every difficulty of part playing. In two studies by Chopin, arranged by Godowsky, he astonished by his competence and completeness. He is a left-hand Paragon.

New Works Disappointing. He was quite as good in the new works, but in themselves they were disappointing. The Concerto by Bartokiewicz is a masterpiece of rhetorical. Compared with the "Paragon" of the Sinfonia Domestica by Strauss it might be said to be a "by-work" to one which is a masterpiece of rhetorical. Compared with the "Paragon" of the Sinfonia Domestica by Strauss it might be said to be a "by-work" to one which is a masterpiece of rhetorical.

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Preserved Opera

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 20. OPERA productions will one of these days be recorded on the film and the phonograph, if I understand the mechanicians correctly, and will be made available not only to the small audience of the opera house, but also to the vast public of the motion-picture theater. As the great arias of opera, by means of the disk and needle, were put within everybody's hearing yesterday, so the characters, the action and the scenic setting, by means of the disk and needle working in association with the lantern (perhaps "projector" is a term of better repute), will be placed within everybody's hearing and sight tomorrow.

In talking of the matter, the mechanicians make use of a word which strikes me as rather hideous; though if I can speak a compound like "automobile" without objection, perhaps I ought to be able to say their word, "vitaphone," also. They will maintain that, having combined two hitherto irreconcilable natural manifestations, sound and light, they should be permitted to celebrate their triumph by a little innocent synthesis of Latin and Greek. While granting a certain plausibility in the argument, I must stand with the rhetoricians in disapproving mixed coinages; and must point out that when invention and convention fall into dispute, the referee, time, has a way of giving the judgment to convention.

A Documentary Fixture. Talking from the experimental standpoint only—for the mechanicians by no means make impossible boasts about the vitaphone—a performance of opera can be recorded in all its musical and dramatic actuality and reproduced to ear and eye in the theater; the aural medium being an amplified phonograph, and the visual being an ordinary screen. It will be a secondhand piece of business, of course; but it will be a documentary fixture. The opera will be caught and held in such fashion that it cannot get away. In time to come, today's representation of "The Barber of Seville," "Lohengrin" and "Rigoletto" can be reviewed and studied, and can be used permanently as models, if they happen to be worthy of imitation. There can really be such things as classic performances, kept on the library shelf and brought down when wanted.

At the office of the Manhattan Opera Company in Steinway Hall today, I heard talk of the Manhattan Opera House in which Oscar Hammerstein used to give his seasons being displaced, real estate conditions determining the location, besides a theater should stand on the ground it occupies. Furthermore, I heard talk of a possible new Manhattan Opera House somewhere uptown, whither everything musical is tending.

"Manhattan" Companies. It struck me as interesting that the name, "Manhattan," promises to survive thus in association with opera. It was Hammerstein who gave the name its musical acclaim, though I was made aware that the designation, "Manhattan Opera Company," was not the one assumed by Hammerstein. A program of his first Boston season, for example, in 1909,

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New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rehearsals have started under the direction of Bertram Harrison for "Potash and Perlmutter, Detectives," a comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, in which A. H. Woods will star. Ludwig Satz, the Jewish comedian. The opening is on Aug. 15 at Rockville Center, N. Y.

John L. Shine is now in London arranging for the production in America of "Autumn Fire," a British success.

"Shucks," Martin Flavin's comedy, which was recently tried out, is announced for October presentation in New York by Sam H. Harris.

Ray Johnson has been engaged for the leading feminine role in "No Trespassing," John Hunter Booth's play.

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OUR towns contain many things for which we may feel honest pride. Here architecture leaps from the ground in gleaming walls, majestic buildings, gorgeous palaces, solemn temples, pencilled spires and minarets. Here organization reveals its wonderful articulations and mighty movements. Here art buds and twines in various forms of beauty—statues, fountains, museums, miles of stores and multitudes of homes. London, New York, Paris, Berlin and other great capitals, how they impress us with the magnificence of their bulk and beauty and the gestures of their aspiration!

But there are other things in these towns and capitals, things the Man of Nazareth saw as he looked upon Jerusalem. "He beheld the city and wept over it."

Now all prophets have shared this insight and analysis to a greater or lesser extent. William Blake looked upon the dogmatic systems of his day and the laws of the philosophers and designated the former "wheels" and the latter "the limit of opaqueness."

I turn my eyes to the schools and universities of Europe. And there behold the loom of Locke, whose wool rages dire. Washed by the water wheels of Newton; black the Cloth.

In heavy wreaths falls over every action: cruel works. Of many wheels I view, wheel within wheel, with cogs tyrannic.

Moving by compulsion each other; not as those in Eden which wheel within wheel in freedom revolve in harmony and peace.

So Blake drew his sharp sword and fared forth a crusader against "spiritual wickedness in high places."

I will not cease from mental fight, Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand, Till we have built Jerusalem In England's green and pleasant land.

William Morris reacts against the artificiality, conventionality, and holiness of a later time than Blake's. He sees ambition tense and intense, the fierce race for wealth, the battle a vain struggle, so he thinks it better to dream, for dreams never disappoint one. Hence his "Earthly Paradise":

Forget six counties overhung with smoke, Forget the snorting steam-and-piston-stroke, Forget the spreading of the hideous towns, Think rather of the pack-horse on the down, And dream of London—small, white, and clean—The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green.

Likewise Edward Carpenter, prophet of imagination and democracy, in his

deep reflections finds the only help for civilization in glorious sunlight, the free air, the open intellect and the responsive heart.

The count against the town is heavy, indeed! Do we think of living in terms of fact and terms of value? Then, it is easy for us to find more of the latter in the country, and more of the former in the town. Do we seek to discover the secret of that tremendous turning point in the nineteenth century when men in general began to emphasize things rather than character? Likely as not we shall find a synchronism between that hidden moment and the rise of the modern city. When man left Eden, the legend reads, he went to town—"Cain builded a city."

Men and women are creatures of convention and to whatever wilderness he journeys a town soon springs up round him. Like Lot, he pitches his tent first toward Sodom; but ere long the lure of the city's wealth by day, the fascination of its lights by night, are too much for him. Soon he "sitteth at the gate"—is Mayor, or something like it! He makes his lot there tolerable by three things: first, by planting gardens and parks at accessible centers, that is, he brings the country to the town; secondly, by acquiring the week-end habit, that is, once a week he goes to the country for such refreshment and cleansing as nature can give; thirdly, when he cannot do either of these, he subsists on the promise to himself (and the perpetual retelling of it) that some day he will return to his native state where he can once more plant his own cabbages, grow his own roses! It is probably the attempt to recapture the memory of this promise that mankind is experimenting on the modern "garden city." Think of all the articles of religion and the doctrines contained in that term! A man's deepest racial memory is of a garden! His finest achievement in organization is a garden! His highest earthly aspiration is the yearning for a garden. Then let us away from the bricks and cement, the streets where the crowds jostle and the traffic goes; away from the noisy orchestra of industry, the overtone of civilization. Let us away into the country!

In the country we can be natural, that is one reason why I love it. There is not so much starch there, nor so much conventional red tape. If you want to whistle you can blow your best, or, like the cuckoo, your crookedest. If you wish to sing you can do so without attracting a crowd, or somebody roaring "Silence!" and looking daggers at you. You can wear a negligee shirt with the neck unbuttoned and the sleeves rolled up, none daring to make you afraid. You can sit in any chair, without the risk of someone the next instant into disarray. In other words, we can be ladies and gentlemen without cluttering our movements with unnecessary conventional detail. In the country we can leave off phylacteries and the amiable false smile of the town. Our speech and behavior can be spontaneous and natural, and also beautiful.

In the country we can dream. I do not mean the dream of sleep (leave that for the town), but the dream of lucid reverie where thoughts come on the light-wings of fancy drawn. Once the forest was the center of human life; in the Middle Ages, the center was the cathedral; now it is the railway station! Is this progress? Well, as I say, in the country we can dream. Though I will own up that the first few days in the country the town stays so persistently by me that I sleep as soundly as the Fat Boy in Pickwick. But after three days I turn the corner. Thoughts come to me in a quick succession—like chained lightning! Something in the country leaps out at me and pulls me into the play of its tremendous verities. Somehow I get close to nature in the towering mountains, blossomy trees, foaming rivers, and the world of which Wordsworth wrote—"The world is too much with us"—drops from me like an ill-fitting cloak. The door is shut on passing fads and phases. One can contemplate nature till the touch of cosmic emotion puts a ladder to the skies with chords of singing angels on it. It is out in the country that the dream of angels always hovers above my stony pillow.

And in the country you can "stand and stare," as William H. Davies, the poet suggests we all should do. You try that recreation in the town, and likely as not you will feel the critical eye of the policeman on you; or it may be the gentle touch of a kindly woman who tries to lead you away! But in the country you can do it without anyone noticing. That is what I like to do. I love to look at the wonder of colors on the waters, the majesty of the trees, the flaunt of the mountain crests, the thread of scarlet on the hills. "Look at that!" I say, pointing to an array of little clouds like flames drifting clear of the hills. Or I point to the horn of the new moon over the hilltop, the peppering gold in the tamarack woods in spring, the scarlet maples among the yellowing birches in the fall. In the country I can drink in space with Shelley, forget time with Edward Clark, look at the stars with Kant, sing the poetry of Robert Bridges, and breathe blank verse to suit my eccentric fancy.

In the country there are attractions that last. For though you can not put the sunsets in your pocket, thank heaven you can drop them into the memory and the treasury of the heart. In the country one can play with the sun and wind and cloud, nothing can stale the variety of the changing seasons. O country living, how I love you, and would I could tell all that I see in your dear old face! J. M.

"This is a book—" My friend, the editor, paused in the act of handing me H. M. Tomlinson's "Tide Marks." It was as though she said, "This is a Man!"

"This is a book—you will enjoy. I am surprised you do not know Tomlinson."

I inquired concerning Mr. Tomlinson's qualities. "He writes charmingly and smoothly," said the editor, "but there is a richness—a depth—which transcends his happy choice of words." She put the book into my hands. "Oh, read it. It is to be enjoyed, not explained. But notwithstanding, I feel sure Mr. Tomlinson's style is to be explained in a great measure. If fact, I took considerable pleasure in discovering for myself what is at least an important contributing factor. It surprised the editor. Now, when reading, I have a habit of setting down any familiar bit that is quoted or echoed. It may be from Dante's "Divine Comedy," or, perhaps, "Alice in Wonderland," or the Bible. It is as though in passing down a crowded street one caught sight of well-remembered faces. As I read along in "Tide Marks," I noted that Mr. Tomlinson presents on page two, the "everlasting hills" of David; on page three, "the Sermon on the Mount"; page four, "Love One Another"; page eleven, "Islands poised in a visionary sea . . . Paradise set in Eternity" (surely none other than a reflection of John's vision from Patmos); page twelve, "mankind at peace, and the star again over Bethlehem."

An unusual gathering! Only twelve pages and so many friends—all from the Bible! Pages fifteen and sixteen, "a wall . . . high enough to screen us from all that was lovely and of good report"; page nineteen, this convinced me that I was on the right track—"It is a lie that men are never moved except by hope of gain. It is a miserable lie of the money changers, and it is time to kick their tables outside once more."

From there on I was set to watch for every reference to what is evidently Mr. Tomlinson's favorite book (there are surprisingly few to any other) and was almost as surprised as the editor when I discovered up-

ward of one hundred in the two hundred and ninety-five pages. Many are much more beautiful than the examples I have given. Some are so lightly touched with the Biblical wording that one recognizes them only as one would the perfume used by a friend. Others pass me deeply veiled indeed and though I respect their incoherence and do not ticket them, I can but smile. The writer is particularly fond of the Revelation and beautiful are the uses to which he puts it in his description. Mr. Tomlinson's familiarity with the Bible has revealed much of its beauty and appeal, but he is probably unaware how it tints his whole book as the sun the face of the evening sky with exquisite shadings and nuances.

From there on I was set to watch for every reference to what is evidently Mr. Tomlinson's favorite book (there are surprisingly few to any other) and was almost as surprised as the editor when I discovered up-



The Noonday Rest by Ain Farah

Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. I can see you, Mother, walking in your garden. Dropping tender benedictions on each tiny flower. Gently whispering to the backward plant a word of courage. With that tender patience, all your own, which never tires.

Mother, nowhere grows there such a place as your garden. Where bloom side by side the summer long the smiles of heaven. Shedding fragrance rare, bestowing color, joy and gladness. On each weary wanderer who passes by your door.

Mother, I was once a tiny flower in that garden full of motherlove, tender, guiding care. Where the songs were deep-felt praise, and all your looks were blessings.

Which breed courage, steadfastness and trust in things above. Much I love and thank you, Mother, still I am your debtor. For the years that came and went, and yet are here to come. Always must I bless you for the wedding and the tending. For the toll and sacrifice, your garden work of love.

Kathrine Aagaard.

Grimm and Emerson

A touching incident is told of the meeting between Grimm and Emerson. Hermann Grimm became an admirer of Emerson in a rather odd fashion. He called on Bancroft one day, when the historian was our Minister to Berlin, and finding him away, entered his study and seated himself to await his return. Taking up a small volume from the table, he read one page and was confused to find that he had not understood it. He read the page again, when its meaning flashed into his soul. Just then Bancroft appeared, and Grimm exclaimed, "What is this? Where is the man who can put such thought into words?" "Oh," replied Bancroft, "It is one of my countrymen."

Grimm's only reply to this was, "All right," and he tucked Emerson's essay on nature into his pocket. Day after day, as he read it, his enthusiasm grew, and he did not rest until he had translated many of Emerson's essays into German. He constantly urged upon his own people a knowledge of Emerson, and he made it a test of a friend—"if he could enjoy Emerson."

PASTORAL life in Palestine flows on in the same channels today as it did in the time of David, and in the open region to the north-east of Jerusalem the flocks are still taken down the rough and winding paths into the picturesque gorge, in the bed of which winds the silvery stream of Ain Farah. This is still the popular gathering place of the shepherds of the surrounding country of Judea, and is generally accepted as the scene of David's boyhood experiences in shepherd life, which in his ripe age he recalls and uses in the well-loved Twenty-third Psalm.

To aid in portraying the scene, we will imagine ourselves descending to this valley some early morning when every blade of grass sparkles, and the dewdrops glisten on the slopes toward the water-places in the valley. Here the flocks assemble, and after restoring their souls at the mint-bordered stream, they rest for a few hours in the shadow of a rock, while the shepherds gather in groups for their lively chats, usually about the welfare of their sheep, and to partake of their frugal noonday meal.

After resting a while, the many flocks which have congregated separately as if by magic, when each shepherd goes off in a different direction calling his flock. Shepherds often call each of their sheep by a special name which the sheep learn to know and to which they respond. These names are usually suggested by some particular trait of the sheep, or perhaps by a peculiarity in color. The large congregation of flocks has now broken up into several smaller groups, moving slowly up the hill. The tinkling of the bells carried by one or more of the sheep in the flocks, blends with the wild cadence of the shepherds' flutes, as they wind their way toward their respective sheepfolds.

Shepherds are always equipped with a rod or staff, or both. "Thy rod and thy staff," used in a figurative sense, may mean one and the same thing, denoting a shepherd's stick, which varies in form and size. If night overtakes the shepherd before he reaches the fold (which he usually does by sunset) he uses his staff as a sounding rod, striking the ground with it as he goes along, producing a ringing sound for which the sheep listen; for by it they can follow in the path picked out for them by their shepherd, in those guidance and protection they are reassured, hence David's poetic words, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

In spring the whole valley of Ain Farah is ablaze with the rich yellow of the wild chrysanthemums, splashed over with scarlet patches of the anemone or the "Lily of the Field," as well as numerous other flowers, and the rocky sides of the high, precipitous walls of the valley are decked with rosy bunches of cyclamens. A little later in the year, the stream itself is bordered with a fragrant hedge of green and purple mint. To this beautiful and restful valley, one may well imagine the young David, resorting with his flock.

On the Crater's Brim

And here it was, upon the crater's brim, that the circuit of my wanderings was completed. England, that had never seemed so far before, was never brought so near, here as I tottered at the edge of the credible world. For in one place and another I have felt myself remote from England, her winds, her rivers, her meadows. . . . But this sense that descended like a falcon upon me never gripped me so . . . as at the crest of these volcanic islands of Lipari in the Tyrrhenian sea. It seemed that nothing ever was, could ever be so hopelessly unattainable as England henceforth, this uncertainty of shaking mountain and boiling sea, the green certainty of England became unbelievably far and precious.

That was the moment when the tutelary genius of these islands, Eolus, kinder to me than he had been to an earlier wanderer, clove a hollow through the vapors. The quietly clear beyond a pathway of the green Northern sea, the intricacy of England deployed, country beyond country, chalk down and hedge and cairns marking the path over Greenup Edge, which descends at length into Borrowdale. The scent of hawthorn and honeysuckle, of mown hay and the spliff of autumnal beach leaves, one after another they pierced poignantly through the bank of sulphurous fumes. So it was I remembered England, poised on a Sicilian volcano's brink, and my foot set firmly as ever before upon English earth.

So it was I returned into that dell embowered under the Purbeck I ventured upon so queerly. I do not know how many June's ago. Great spires of forgone rose from young bracken like cathedrals from the roofs of cities. Here and there was a solitary white, forlorn where beasts and birds might come as to a shrine. The black pools still hung on the gorge, but broom was flowering into lyrics of clean gold. Street-long trailers of wild briar connected far trees with messages. . . . Orange-tawny hills of blackbirds stabbed the undergrowth. Here were flowers which never bloomed before, and birds which no other man has ever heard sing. O perfect disgle, waiting under the lee of round hills.

Then in a moment it was evening. Over the downs of Winchester evening falls with more quiet and more sound than England knows elsewhere. It is so quiet that you can hear the ground beneath your feet. The towers of the city rising out of the dusk, gracefully, unwaveringly, like fountains which no wind stirs; you can hear the ships washing down the long silences of Southampton Water, where in the ferry dynamo and pop-green marshes on either side the marsh-fowl clack their wings and go to sleep. This evening of spring is more like an autumn evening. For the sun splashing through the hedges flings leaves of bubbling gold into the air. . . . You cannot see the buds on the hedgerows. Mist round the trunks; over, under the hurdle-gates; lapping round the barn now gathering dark between its rafters. Here is a small green glade at the head of Lake Crafant. A stream goes

down under the wild damsons to the lake. Overhead the steel-blue screens rise sheer, and along their exalted edge a sheep is grazing. What do you need more? Here is water to drink, water to dive into, blackberries to pound in your tin pan, mushrooms to fry, and near at hand, beyond the brow of this excluding hill, goodly folk to provide you with milk and eggs. Now suddenly the glade is lifted upon the shoulders of high land; it is a plateau now. I am in a hidden cleft of Staffordshire, encamped under the wall of the "Flying Mermid." Regiments of us, O ye hapless young, our tents flapping to the wind under the calling piper. Rhythms interweaving idly across the stuff of my thoughts:

The crying of the lonely plover From the morning cloud. Do the wings and clouds still hover Where my heart sang loud?

And I know not what potency has sprited me away so swiftly: ere the desultory rhyming slacken. Here am I on Channel's edge. Sea and cliffs and sky! Green waters shimmering in the sun, with tracks of opal boats, ribbed shallows, cupping faintly like monsters asleep; the sky flung magnificently round me, clouds riding wind-impelled, like horses to battle. Four hundred feet below, the sea is torn and sends up white foam to the ribs of rock. From their holds upon the cliff-edge the gulls loosen their feet and go wheeling loudly into space. It seems that fragments of the cliff are broken away, and before we they could fall had grown wings and learned the secrets of air. One gull of them all becomes distinct of the very soul of light and flight. The others fly because some need impels them. He alone seems to fly as animated with the pleasure of his wings. Sideways in flashing curves, upwards to the heart of the sun. Or he gives himself wholly to the wind, like a leaf. Or he goes tossing over and over . . . until with a splendid assertion he reassumes his mastery and subdues all the airs of heaven—Louis Guldin, in "Stilian Noon."

Comradery

With eyes hand-arched he looks into The morning's face, then turns away With schoolboy feet, all wet with dew Out for a holiday.

The hill brook sings, incessant stars, Foam-fashioned on its restless breast; And when he wades its water-bars Its song is happiest. . . .

The wood-thrush knows and follows him, Who whistles up the birds and bees; And round him all the perfumes swim Of woodland loam and trees.

His touch is a companionship; His word an old authority; He comes, a lyric at his lips, Unstudied poetry. —Madison Cawein, in "Garden of Dreams."

"Comfort's Art"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO DOUBT everyone at times has felt his inability to console another in some hour of sorrow or affliction. Suitable words have failed to come to him. The utterances of his lips have seemed cold and formal; even imagination has lost its hopeful glow. A heaviness and gloom has overshadowed him, and inwardly he has sharply rebuked himself for his seemingly unsympathetic attitude. Reason asks, Of what use have been all his years of study and experience if they will not yield him a single expression of genuine comfort to give to a fellow-man in time of distress? Like Job's comforters, such a one can only commiserate with the unfortunate, and wait until some gentle Elihu comes to teach him that true comfort is the art of changing the current of thought from a material to a spiritual basis, imparting positive cheer and alleviating pain. The importance of being able to give the right kind of sympathy to another has been most delightfully expressed in a few lines by A. E. Hamilton:

"Ask God to give thee skill In comfort's art: That thou may'st consecrate be And set apart Unto a life of sympathy. For heavy is the weight of ill In every heart: And comforters are needed much Of Christlike touch."

So in keeping with the Christian Science idea of comfort are these lines that Mrs. Eddy quotes them in closing her book, "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 35), where she shows from her own personal experience that the ability to comfort, heal, and uplift others comes from an innate love for God and man which finds its outward expression in doing good to all who come within the range of one's beneficence. The more one gives of comfort and good cheer, the more one has to give, and the better he understands how to reach a helping hand to the sinning as well as to the sorrowing. He also learns to bring all the irradiance of experience, observation, and culture into this focus of human sympathy, that he may light the torch of heavenly comfort.

With some persons the ability to impart real help and comfort to those in distress seems to come as a natural gift; others may need to acquire it in the progressive manner pointed out by the Apostle Peter, who writes: "Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall

neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." One who understands the nature of Jesus, and practices the mental qualities he manifested, can likewise enter into the spirit of loving sympathy which comforts, heals, and benefits others. Jesus knew how sorely the hearts of men are tried and tempted, and he longed to enfold all the world in his great, comforting love. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem," he cried upon one occasion as he looked out upon the beautiful city, "thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" With what yearning he seems to stretch forth his hands while he calls, "Come unto me, from a material to a spiritual basis, laden, and I will give you rest." What greater art could there be than that of being able to administer the comfort of health to those who are sick; of bringing back a lost sense of hearing to the deaf; of giving sight to the blind, or of restoring an only son to a widowed mother?

Before the advent of Jesus the art of giving the right kind of comfort to one's fellow-men had been little understood and rarely cultivated, notwithstanding the fact that one of the prophets represents God as saying, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people," and, again, as giving the assurance, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Yet even Jesus was not able to express to humanity all he knew of the comfort of that spiritual understanding which was yet to be developed in human consciousness and demonstrated in daily life; for he said, "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever." Mrs. Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 55), in quoting these words of Jesus, writes: "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." She further elucidates this idea (ibid., p. 127) as follows: "Science is an emanation of divine Mind, and is alone able to interpret God aright. It has a spiritual, and not a material origin. It is a divine utterance—the Comforter which leadeth into all truth."

Christian Science today is bringing to humanity a comfort it never before has known. Not only is it healing the sick and the sinning, and uplifting those who have been weighed down with sorrow and oppression; but it is teaching men, women, and children that the art of giving help and comfort to others comes through an understanding of the constant abiding, and ever operating love of God and its availability to meet every human need.

Influences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He loved the forest—and his thoughts grew high And straight as any skyward-pointing pine; He learned to stand when scathing storms swept by And wait for stars above the timber-line.

He loved the mountains—and a grandeur grew Within his thoughts, and when steep ways he trod, He only strove to gain a loftier view Or reach that summit where man speaks with God.

At last, he came to live beside the sea, And as he watched its moonlit paths unwind, He felt his love flow outward, full and free, Until it met and circled all mankind!

Lucile Haskell Hill.

Hollyhock Week

This is hollyhock week, and the forest of gayly draped stalks flanks half the length of the long walk, overflows the corner of the bank wall, and straggles in a crowd toward the barn, where it forms a hollow about the chicken house. The hollyhock displays all colors and tints—white, pink, cerise, crimson, apricot, yellow and bluish, both with a decided pink eye and a rosiest diffused center.

Having been let alone for several years, the single or half-double flowers predominate, and I am quite sure that I prefer them to the heavy double blossoms, whose chief charm is their solidity of form and color. . . .

The phloxes that have massed themselves regardless of color, are showing bloom—white, crimson, white with crimson eye, and full purple. Neither in color nor form are they as handsome as the young plants we set out last October, among which many new shades of cherry, salmon and rose appear.

Now are the nasturtiums rampant, and their trellis seems consumed with a flame that reaching over has caught the salvia tips. The annuals that we set out last October, among which many new shades of cherry, salmon and rose appear. Now are the nasturtiums rampant, and their trellis seems consumed with a flame that reaching over has caught the salvia tips. The annuals that we set out last October, among which many new shades of cherry, salmon and rose appear. Now are the nasturtiums rampant, and their trellis seems consumed with a flame that reaching over has caught the salvia tips. The annuals that we set out last October, among which many new shades of cherry, salmon and rose appear.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET

CONTRIBUTES TO RECORD GAINS

Gas, Motor and Steel Issues

Are Prominent—Pools

Again Active

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The up-

ward movement of stock prices, which was interrupted by a heavy selling movement late yesterday coincident with the marking up of the call money rate to 5 per cent was resumed in the market of the steel and steel issues.

The rise in local gas stocks was associated with predictions of an early and favorable decision of the early called "dollar gas law." Youngstown Sheet & Tube assumed the leadership of the steel group, jumping nearly 5 points to a new high of 90 1/2.

Nash, Studebaker and Hudson all recorded sharp gains in the motor group. Davis was active in a number of specialties, particularly Radio Corporation, Public Service of New Jersey, Woolworth and International Combustion.

The closing was firm. Trading was heavy for a half hour, total sales aggregating 300,000 shares.

Bond prices held steady in colorless trading. The best display of activity was given by Brooklyn Union Gas, which rallied from 44 1/2 to 45 1/2 in sympathy with the recent rise in local gas company stocks.

Price movements of railroad issues were again moderate, activity being in Erie general and Denver & Rio Grande Western, as well as Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK

GOOD, SAYS EXPERT

NEW YORK, July 31—In a discussion of the business situation, Dr. Lewis H. Haney, director of the New York University Research Bureau, in this week's Textile World, said that the outlook is for continued good general business during the next few months, but that the period beyond that is highly uncertain.

He says: "While no serious industrial maladjustments have appeared and accordingly there are no indications of any severe decline in business ahead, something is lacking. The markets lack punch, and the average demand for goods is not strong."

"As we size up the situation it is that industry has long been geared up to meet a rather extraordinary volume of domestic and foreign requirements that has existed most of the time since the war. Gradually these requirements have been declining."

Building activity, which has been one of the underlying sources of strength in commodity markets, has caught up with demand and is declining. The total production of automobiles threatens to become excessive."

WHEAT PRICE TREND UNEVEN

CHICAGO, July 31—With no relief in sight for the Canadian weather and drought, the wheat market here showed an early upward trend today, but buying failed to become aggressive and the advance was soon more than wiped out.

Starting at 1/2 cent to 1 1/2 cent up, wheat prices fluctuated erratically within a range of about 1/2 cent, and provisions were easy, corn, oats and provisions were 1/2 cent lower and subsequently sagging all around.

Opening futures followed: Wheat—July 1.47, Sept. 1.44, Dec. 1.43; corn—July 76 1/2, Sept. 84 1/2, Dec. 87 1/2; oats—July 41 1/2, Sept. 43 1/2, Dec. 45 1/2.

ERSKINE SEES BIG MOTOR HALF-YEAR

NEW YORK, July 31—The last half of 1926 should be a big half-year for motor companies, because I think this country is in for a long era of uninterrupted prosperity and, if this is true, the public generally will be a large buyer of motor cars.

"I wouldn't attempt to predict any specific production schedule for half-year, but we expect to do a very nice business. From information, I think that general business throughout the country is good."

U. S. CAST IRON PIPE OUTLOOK EXCELLENT

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Production of cast iron pipe in the United States, which has been expanding steadily since 1923 and is likely this year to exceed the record output of 1925, is considered in the industry to have removed all fear of foreign competition.

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry, leader in this country, is booked to virtual capacity for several months ahead. Estimated earnings for 1926 are around \$40 a share on the common.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

June gross... \$1,525,938 \$1,464,447
Net... \$1,525,938 \$1,464,447
Six months' gross... \$2,277,756 \$2,185,820
Net... \$2,277,756 \$2,185,820

(Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley)

June gross... \$2,277,756 \$2,185,820
Net... \$2,277,756 \$2,185,820
Six months' gross... \$2,277,756 \$2,185,820
Net... \$2,277,756 \$2,185,820

CREOLE SYNDICATE PURCHASE

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—An interest in the Creole Syndicate, owner of large oil tracts in Colombia and Colombia, has been purchased by Blair & Co., New York.

The deal, which does not carry control, is believed to be a preliminary move in the acquisition of the Creole properties by a larger oil company.

RAISE FRENCH BOND RATES

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—The French Government has decided to raise the interest rate on annual national defense bonds from 4 to 5 per cent.

The new rate will be applied to bonds beginning Aug. 1. Semi-annual bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent, quarterly bonds at the rate of 6 per cent and monthly bonds at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent.

TELETYPE CORPORATION

TELETYPE CORPORATION reports a net profit of \$1,274,000 after charges and taxes for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, compared with \$1,274,000 in the second quarter of 1925 and \$1,274,000 in the first quarter of 1926.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET Closing Prices

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

By the Associated Press

Stocks: Higher; rails and motor

shares lead rise.

Bonds: Irregular; local gas issues

Foreign exchanges: Steady; French

firm.

Cotton: Easy; improved weather

forecast.

Sugar: Holiday.

Wheat: July jumped 10 cents short

covering.

Corn: Easy; better crop reports.

Hogs: Generally steady.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

20 Industrials... 143.28

Saturday... 143.28

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Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

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AMERICAN TELEPHONE RIGHTS

EXPIRE AUGUST 2, 1926

If you do not understand their purpose or
 value consult us at once.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
 Founded in 1865
 NEW YORK NEW YORK

**STREET'S SEES
 OTHER TRADE GAINS**
 NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Brad-
 view says:
 "Slight improvement shown in
 wholesale and retail trade, and a
 perceptible gain the effect of
 the new
 interest
 begins
 Aug. 2
 MEMB
 FEDER
 RESER
 SYST
 There's a new

from mid-year quietness, two products—cotton goods and coal—furnishing about equal sports as to buying.

The authorities report a small apathy at mills, with July production not far from the record of the month. Cotton has been bought quite confidently four weeks past, and a further gain in price strength is expected, whereas coal has not yet been greatly changed. Length in cotton, it may be said, comes just as a year-long rise in the raw material has been terminated. The above trade, however, is better buying, although movement is more spotty. Coal buying is said to be not so firm, some fields report a record July.

COD CANAL

TRAFFIC LIGHT

Throughout Cape Cod Canal during six months of this year, light. Figures of vessels, and cargo all exceeded those of five half-year, but correspondingly with those of previous

shipment of coal and the use of the large to pass through have been factors in the decline of Cape Cod Canal, as well as generally in the coastwise

first six months of this year, passed through the canal 1,466,439 gross tons. This compares with 1,915 vessels and 1,154,132 tons.

increased nearly 75 percent from 271,881 in the first half of 1915. In the six months, but is considerably below

home and there's no way to save for one's future in the savings department of this bank. Come in!

LIBERTY TRUST COMPANY

199
Washington St.
Boston
(Corner Court St.)

WE HAVE ALWAYS

8% QUARTERLY COMPOUNDED

The Commonweal Savings & Loan Association

a building and loan association
MIAMI, FLA.

has never lost a dollar; has not a cent it would discuss, and has increased its assets 356% in 1924. State supervision and control. By wish, withdrawal as you please. Circumvent up to \$3000 annually. Circumvent.

441 N. E. 1st Avenue, Miami.

O'Brien Russell

TOWNE PROFITS UP

Brown Manufacturing Co. net profit after depreciation and taxes for the quarter ended June 30 at \$1.50 a share (par \$25) on 600,000 shares, or 25% of share. In the preceding quarter, it was \$1.375 a share, or 55% of the 1925 net for the first of \$1,187.33 equals \$2.96 a share earned with \$841.18 or \$2.25 the first half of 1925.

BROWN SHOE CO. SALES

\$8, July 1-Brown Shoe Company week was the best it has had in war period. Orders booked over \$600.

—Net—

Dollar High Low Last Change
100 120 120 120 —
2700 2700 2700 2700 —
3000 3214 3010 3010 —1 1/4
8700 114 1 1 1/4 + 1/4
1000 14 23 1/4 + 1/4
500 14 12 1/4 — 1/4
1200 9 8 8 1/4 + 1/4
100 11 11 1/4 + 1/4
300 11 11 1/4 —
1000 11 11 1/4 + 1/4
6100 12 11 1/4 12 1/4 + 1/4

5560	5555	5225	5125	5125	5125
5560	5555	5225	5125	5125	5125
10	875	875	875	875	875
200	255	255	255	255	255
200	255	255	255	255	255
200	315	315	315	315	315
200	315	315	315	315	315
117700	45	45	45	45	45
400	45	45	45	45	45
100	15	15	15	15	15
100	15	15	15	15	15
8500	55	55	55	55	55
200	45	45	45	45	45
200	45	45	45	45	45
200	45	45	45	45	45
6100	1555	1555	1555	1555	1555
200	75	75	75	75	75
100	117	117	117	117	117
100	117	117	117	117	117
100	117	117	117	117	117
100	117	117	117	117	117
43700	24	24	24	24	24

1980	45%	48	48%	+	+
1981	45%	48	48%	+	+
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[illegible]

1000	25%	24	24% +
1100	101	100%	101 + 1
20400	2%	1%	2% +
30000	87	89%	86 + 5%

stock dividend. a Payable
c Plus stock. d Paid in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear; then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

If by chance any of the distinguished speakers and interested visitors at the Williamstown

A New Point of International Accord

Institute of Politics sessions, which began a few days ago, were apprehensive lest there might be a dearth of entertaining subjects proposed for discussion, they probably were reassured during the first hour of the conferences when Dr. Charles K. Leith, head of the department of geology at the University of Wisconsin, and a man of recognized eminence in his profession, proposed measures which, if adopted, might put an end to what he described as world monopolies of essential raw materials. Dr. Leith's view of the subject is not merely academic. He is a practical as well as a theoretical geologist. To his experience in the field has been added that gained as mineral adviser to the War Industries Board of the United States during and following the period of the war.

In a comprehensive survey of the situation, in which he evidently sought to impress, early in the discussion of the subject, its economic importance, the speaker insisted that a worldwide freedom of search for new mineral deposits is necessary to make up for depletion of present known supplies. He reminded his hearers that today much of exploitable territory is "behind closed doors." He urged that steps be taken to provide an open field for exploitation and experimentation. Failing to bring about complete international accord along this line, it was made clear that the British Empire and the United States, which control a large part of the world's natural resources, might profitably reach a common understanding in respect to their noncompetitive development.

There exists, undeniably, what might be termed a natural monopoly of mineral resources. This is fostered, logically, by the narrowing of political boundaries. The rapid expansion of commercial control of what are regarded as basic industries seems to demand the breaking down, by some friendly process, of the political or national barriers which have been interposed. "We are, therefore," Dr. Leith declared, "witnessing the mighty conflict of two powerful opposing forces; on the one hand, world demand for materials, which knows no political boundaries and which is forcing unification in order that demand may be efficiently satisfied; on the other hand, the nationalistic forces directed toward partitioning resources for national gain or security. Many recent political changes and difficulties, national and international, are an expression of this conflict, and more are in store. There seems to be no way to eliminate either set of forces. The problem is to effect some kind of balance or adjustment between them."

The importance of the whole matter is emphasized, of course, by the steady increase in the demand for minerals of all kinds, especially oil, iron ores, and nitrates. This makes necessary constant exploration, many years in advance, to insure against depletion of available supplies. Dr. Leith was careful to admit that his own country is, at present, the chief advocate of the "open door" policy which he recommends. This is so, at least in part, because it has had more experience in this field than any other nation. It has developed capital, skill and impetus; it has smelting and fabricating plants requiring continuous large supplies of minerals; it is depleting its own resources faster than any other nation, and must project its activities abroad to secure needed supplies. Dr. Leith observes, somewhat parenthetically, that the mineral lands of the United States have for the most part been open for exploration or purchase by citizens of other nations.

Viewed broadly, however, the problem is a world problem, rather than one in which the people of any single country are selfishly concerned. There cannot be complete co-ordination of effort in the undertaking to supply the world's needs until there is a more or less equal sharing of those natural resources whose monopolization seems to have been artificially aided by the assertion of claimed nationalistic rights. Surely, as between the British Empire and the United States, there is no excuse for continuing this traditional bar.

If the housing situation in the larger American cities is far from satisfactory to the tenants,

Philanthropy and the Housing Problem

who must pay high rentals for inadequate accommodation, it is not for lack of knowledge of the factors entering into the problem of creating a greater supply of habitable dwellings. For more than a generation the housing conditions obtaining in the great centers of population have been studied by private and public agencies, and attempts have been made by regulatory laws and commissions to abolish the unsanitary structures that at one time were regarded as fit shelters for the multitude receiving small incomes.

Along with the efforts to prevent by law the construction of inferior types of dwellings, experiments have been undertaken in some cities with the erection of what are termed "model tenements," the capital for which was furnished by charitably inclined persons who were willing to accept a low return on their investment. These buildings have at least shown that it is not necessary to deprive tenants of light and air in order to realize a fair profit, but as they have accommodated merely a handful of the teeming city dwellers, it cannot be said that they have effected much improvement in general conditions.

Private enterprise having failed to provide a sufficient supply of dwellings for the great majority of persons who are unable to pay high rentals, it is not surprising that some well-intentioned persons should have turned to what is so frequently thought of as an infallible source of wisdom—governments—for assistance. Forgetting, or ignoring, the essential fact that a government has no money except what it takes

from the people by taxation, or borrows on bond issues, various projects have been launched for state aid for housing construction, and even the Federal Government is being urged to engage in a home-building policy involving immense expenditures.

Whether these departures from the long-established policy of abstention from competition by government with private industry are justified, is a question requiring the most careful investigation and consideration. It is conceivable that the enormous supply of idle capital now seeking profitable investment can be attracted to providing better housing without governmental interference. Philanthropy has not solved the problem. Is there any reason for believing that state or national aid would have any better results?

Dismissal of Gregory Zinovieff from the political bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party is one bit of news from Russia that should cause deep thought. Zinovieff was a close associate of Lenin. At the same time dispatches told of the dismissal of Mr.

How Stable Is the Russian Government?

Lashevitch as Assistant Commissar of War and alternate member of the political bureau. Probably the most interesting fact in connection with these events from the American point of view is the apparent ease with which the Soviet authorities are able to censure their critics or to get rid of them. The world has not forgotten the discipline to which Trotsky was subjected not so many months ago. It would seem that the political tactics which were ushered in at the passing of Lenin—tactics which are obviously designed to maintain the governing clique in authority by virtue of force—have not been abandoned nor modified much.

Russians should not be unmindful of the effect that this is having upon the outside world. Most people are not willing to submit to such personal domination. Because of similar tactics, the old régime in Russia was only too frequently subjected to harsh criticism. And it must be remembered how Woodrow Wilson before the Congress of the United States hailed the passing of Tsarism and welcomed the "new democracy" of Russia. That was, however, before the downfall of Kerensky and before a stable government was assured to follow the Tsar. Ever since, the world has been asking, "How stable is the Government in Russia?" and "Will it continue in power much longer?" Upon an answer to these questions has depended much. But it is not enough to demonstrate to the world the power of certain men to continue in authority as evidence of the stability of a government. A government by force of human will has not the permanence that is desired, even though it may have continued a few years. Tsarism also continued in power for a long period by sheer force of will, but it failed to win the confidence of the Russian people or the sincere good will of liberty-loving nations.

To some it may be difficult to understand why the Russian people will submit to even such a measure of domination as is today exercised by the Soviet authorities. That is because the nature of the Russian people and of the organization perfected by the Soviets is not fully understood. From the English press only recently has appeared the 1926 Soviet Union Year-Book. In this is printed the text of the Constitution adopted on July 6, 1923, about which time the so-called "new economic policy" was adopted by Russia. Under this Constitution the executive authority of the Soviets has been built up and an organization perfected which is calculated to continue the personnel of the "inner circle."

One thing only need be noted. The six Soviet federated republics into which Russia has been divided are given autonomy. Almost each one of the allied republics is divided politically and administratively into a number of autonomous republics and areas, and administratively into provinces, districts, nezda, volosts, villages, towns, etc., and the six in turn combine into the supreme state, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the U. S. S. R. The Central Executive Committee of the Union, which is in effect the party, elects (quoting the Year-Book) "according to the number of united republics, four Presidents of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics from among the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

These four Presidents serve in rotation, three months each, as head of the central body. In such manner is the political authority of the state pyramided. The concentration of governmental, of economic, of educational, of financial and even, if possible, of spiritual authority by such manner constitutes the tactics whereby the Soviet authorities endeavor to insure the stability of their government. If a man dissents he is dismissed. It is hardly the kind of stability the world hopes for.

Probably there never was a time when the public needed more protection from unscrupulous users of the mails, purporting to offer for sale merchandise of all sorts and conditions, than the present. And consequently there never can have been a time when the position of the solicitor of the

Protecting the Investing Public

Post Office Department of the United States would have been more important than today, when, as Horace J. Donnelly, the gentleman in question, has estimated, more than a billion dollars a year are lost to unscrupulous confidence men, whose special forte is extracting from the public its available funds under specious pleas of offering exceptional values in return for cash.

Of course, the schemes with which Mr. Donnelly's office comes in contact are many and varied. As a recent description of them put it, they run from simple catch-penny sales schemes, to gigantic investment deals involving millions of dollars. And certainly it is no place here to consider these projects in detail, but it is of interest to learn that apparently, be they

large or small, cheap or costly, most of them come sooner or later to that little oak-paneled office tucked away on the fifth floor of the enormous gold-gray stone Post Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D. C. For this fact carries with it the assurance that after all honesty is the best policy, and that though "the wicked" spread "himself like a green bay tree, yet he" passes "away."

But all of this discussion overlooks an aspect of the situation that is only too often ignored. While it is true that primarily efforts must be directed toward putting a stop to the activities of those unscrupulous individuals who make it their business to obtain money and goods under false pretenses, it must not be forgotten that an almost equally important side of the question involves the individuals who allow themselves to be imposed upon. No matter how plausible may be the method of advertising employed, a sufficiently keen discernment would enable the victims to detect the dishonesty of intent. Instead, therefore, of spending time in deploring the fact that so many schemes of questionable nature are being foisted on the public today, as certain are in the habit of doing, it might be more profitable if that time were spent in learning methods to detect them. While it will, of course, be granted that the protection of the investing public must necessarily include methods to prevent unscrupulous persons from imposing upon the public, it should be remembered also that that public has something to do itself, to render the protective work more effective and complete.

Revision of the orchestration of classic composers, which was formerly regarded as an impertinence, seems to have become with certain conductors a more or less consistent practice. Changes which Gustav Mahler, as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, made in the scores of Beethoven, aroused critical disapproval of the most vehement sort. On the other hand, quite a thorough restudying which Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has made of a work by Schumann, meets with acceptance.

Mahler undoubtedly used great skill and good judgment in modifying Beethoven's instrumentation, and Mr. Stock has certainly shown technical mastery and artistic common sense in his overhauling of Schumann's. In respect to method and procedure, then, the two men are together. But Mahler undertook his enterprise of emending an old document before the war; Mr. Stock his, after it. In point of time and temper, therefore, they stand apart.

It was once regarded as merely interesting that Beethoven, because of the mechanical stiffness of instruments in his time, perforce wrote passages for trumpet in a rather cramped manner; and that Schumann, because of his want of schooling as a tone colorist, painted in daubs and blotches. To do anything to improve affairs was no more to be thought of than to alter historical or biographical facts. But conductors have overcome objection by argument of applause. They have retouched and they have rehabilitated; and audiences have been glad at the outcome. They have newly spiced this master's philosophy, and they have freshly sweetened that one's sentiment; and the public has expressed pleasure in the treat.

The devices for the reform of classic scores militate not, presumably, against truthful presentation of the composer's message. The lines of the architecture remain, though the ornament has been brightened. If Beethoven, who lacked present resources of sonority, can be brought to date with a note of brass and a tap of percussion, and if Schumann, who lacked knowledge of combinations which every graduate of an orchestral class understands today, can be put right by a little reorganization of his strings and wood, conductors evidently believe the thing should be done. Modern listeners crave idea. But they must have sound.

Random Ramblings

The tremendous growth of the automobile industry has been given as a reason for a number of whip concerns going out of business. Official figures, however, show that in the United States there are now 4,152,000 more horses than in 1900. From this it would seem that the good work of the S. P. C. A. and other humane organizations were a larger contributing cause for this condition than is generally recognized.

In the "floating university" or round-the-world college, should the upper or lower classmen be assigned to the first-class cabin? Could not it be called truthfully a "salt water college"? And what about the freshmen? Would the seniors be "old salts"? These are grave questions for the student body to consider at once.

It has been said that courtesy costs nothing, but the toll on the word "please" in telegrams sent in the United States amounts, according to the Dearborn Independent, to \$10,000,000 annually.

With the fall congressional elections not so far distant, it will be no time at all now before aspirants will be, as Andrew Johnson first said in 1866, "swing round the circle."

Will historic pageants of a hundred years hence make the bobbed hair and Charleston of the sedate 1920's as attractive as the powdered wig and minuet appear today?

Those who have a sense of "being up to their necks in hot water" can learn a lesson from the teakettle. It is when it gets in this predicament that it begins to sing.

The one-time indispensable hatpin seems to have gone the way of the bootjack that grandfather always kept handy.

Motorists usually discover what causes the wheels to revolve upon paying their gasoline bill.

The time is here when one doesn't have to be a corporation to cut a nice juicy melon.

Comfortable "quarters" in a modern apartment may be only "sixteens."

Retouching the Classic Scores

IT WAS near Palermo. He was sitting above the city in the light of the lemons; and so was I. "Stranger things have happened," I thought. "It may well be he: Filippo or Ricciotti, one of them. In such a place as this anything might happen."

All I could see of him was his high, soft green felt hat pinched in the crown, his shoulders leaning against the bank, his small legs stretched out before him and the sunlight gleaming on his yellow, cloth-topped boots. He lay there, either asleep or awake, a stranger to me. I was sitting well above the lemon grove, but the light of the lemons was on his face and on mine. This light is an emanation from a myriad simple moons. The sun lights them.

The groves lay yellow laden in long green corridors opening to the amethyst sea. They banded that coast of looping, surf-margined bays. And behind them the mountains rose in limestone, at times in iron promontories from the jeweled sea itself; and at times rising lava gray and sun-eaten from the green stairs of the terraced valley hills.

Palermo lay in chipped shell white in a hollow beneath us. Its roofs were red as pumpkin rinds, coarsely grained by that tremendous sunlight. Its walls had a white and porcelain comeliness. And the long hot fields of Mediterranean sea blossomed into a rare foam on its strand.

In the blue heat I could hear the thick banging of a bell's tongue in some hot belfry with the sky in its arches. In the dense sunlight I heard the voice of a ship leaving the harbor, an iron shaft of sound.

"With Filippo's shume aboard, who knows?" I thought. And always against the royal sea, the naive and moonlike bodies of the lemons glistened in the foliage of the groves. It was a blue world; an air, a sky, a sea, a life of sun and amethyst. Anything might happen in such a place, I thought. He might be Filippo. Why not?

Fancy took me back to those gone days when it was my lot to be in a leather broker's office in Bermondsey. Leather brokering was a dismal business there. Fog and ledgers. Fog and skins, almost endlessly, it seemed. But one of the happy events that used to enliven us was the fortnightly letter from Filippo and Ricciotti, shume merchants, Palermo.

When the postman put that bright blue envelope on the counter it was as if the fog had lifted, as if a patch of southern sky had been delivered to us. From the office boy—who giggled intuitively even before he saw the letter—to the junior clerk, from junior clerk to the clerk, from the clerk to the cashier, the signals ran.

Even the partners would smile as one of them slit open the envelope, and Filippo's sharp, mauve handwriting announced:

Esteemed Sir: We humbly beg to warn your honorable House that we come from expediting this day 200 bags of shumes at the packet boat "Ziorko," splendid quality. The market here expresses a profound animation—Concluding with the customary, "We agree, Gentlemen, the assurance of our most gracious salutes." The letter was signed, first by a rubber stamp; secondly, by Ricciotti, whose signature was like an eruption of Etna and flowed down like lava; and lastly by Filippo, whose name flashed in one sharp, thin flash of inky lightning across the page.

New York. A VENTURESOME dream of New York City taken from the vantage point of what may easily have been a cow pasture in 1829, has been unearthed in the files of the New York Mirror for February of that year. Then, not many years after Fifth Avenue was staked out for the first few blocks of its grand stretch, an extension of Fourth Avenue was being contemplated, and a writer, supported, so he said, by the opinions of many "gentlemen of the first respectability for property and standing," expressed the claim for it that it should be laid out to receive ultimately "such a combination of riches, embellishments and grandeur as might hereafter challenge a comparison with, even if it did not far surpass, any other in the world." Considering that Fourth changes to Park Avenue, and that Park Avenue now holds the city's most pretentious office buildings, and after them the greatest concentration of luxurious apartment buildings, his dream might seem to have struck with great accuracy. The elasticity of the words he used, however, appears to have carried his vision farther than it deserved, for the opinion he hazarded in measurable numbers before a possibly incredulous public today is worthy of note for its modesty. The Avenue, he urged, should be laid out for "posterity, for generations to come, for a population which is to cover the island, and which will probably number a million."

The verdict of the present age on some of its own contributions to the arts appears to be undergoing a modification of its earlier harshness, if not a complete reversal. Both jazz and the "movies" this week gained a step or two toward full admission into the Elysian fields. The Central Park Mall, where, through the generosity of several prominent patrons of music, concerts of classical works are rendered throughout the summer by some of the best bands and orchestras in the city, is to have an afternoon of America's ultramodern pieces tomorrow. Paul Whiteman, whose ability as a director has largely aided in giving jazz its present measure of respectability, has accepted a request from the Mayor himself to bring his orchestra to these precincts of the statelier measures. The "movies" have gained a less famous but perhaps more insistently artistic niche. The Quill, the semi-official organ of Greenwich Village, where art stalks with its leanest and most determined tread, has capitulated completely to the late enemy by accepting in its columns a regular department to be called "Kaleidoscope." The department, it is intimated, proposes to deal sternly with the upstart, but the "movies," none the less, have been accepted in the family.

Notwithstanding the almost unlimited supply of voices and ears for radio programs, the industry and all concerned have at last come face to face with the fact that there is only one air. Preparations for sending out reports of the Republican and Democratic state conventions, for which conferences began this week, came immediately upon the complication that the proceedings are to be simultaneous. Both parties will hold their meetings on Sept. 27 and 28, the Democrats in the Arena at Syracuse and the Republicans in Madison Square Garden, New York. Both parties, also, as a matter of strategy, fixed their meetings so as to send their nominations to the state capital at the last minute required by law, so that the other could not pick its candidate accordingly; and both, consequently, will be hurried and have to crowd in their important events. The Radio Corporation of America has undertaken to broadcast both events, which it has the mechanical facilities to do readily enough; but the fact that its patrons will almost certainly want to hear the speeches and votes of the one as much as the other, has necessitated an effort to obtain enough party harmony to "stage" the proceedings so "at each important event may have the air and the audience in peace."

Defeat, honorably but thorough, attended the efforts of the municipal dock master at the Battery, known to his neighborhood as "Buck" McNeil, to appear as a different kind of benefactor from usual. Habitually, he indulges in rescuing persons from the waters off the Battery to such an extent that his fame has spread throughout the Port Department. Thirty-six individuals have been brought in by him alone, and forty more with his aid. This week, however, he ventured forth in a new capacity as dispenser of free ice cream to the youngsters of Battery

In the Light of the Lemons

How gay we were—and not with that strained, threadbare, office gayety—about those funny little fellows and their precious shume. Little they knew what happiness they brought us. We could almost feel their beneficial sun, feel Palermo's lambent blue. For the rest of the day we seemed to write in a fine, full sky, instead of on the blue leaves of lemons.

After many years that old irresponsible gayety had come over me again. This time I was in their city. Somewhere in those narrow streets they were walking. Out of one of those green shuttered windows they might be looking. They might be talking in one of those cafés. Perhaps he was Filippo. Or he. Or that one. Or, if not Filippo, then Ricciotti.

And supposing Filippo were the little dozing fellow in the yellow boots. He might be. I felt almost impelled to climb down and shout across the corridors of lemons, "Are you Filippo?" Or, of course, Ricciotti.

As I pondered this I looked down to where the little man had been sitting, and I was startled to see he had gone. But, looking up, I saw he was making through the olives toward the road where three or four cabs, hot and shiny as flies, were standing.

For some vague, gay reason I gave chase. He had jumped into a cab. I ran to the road, jumped into another cab and told the driver to follow him. We rumbled through the white dust, between the flat hands of the cactus, between the dry olives and into the town.

We passed between the heavy sun-eaten masonry of the cobble streets. We passed the ochreous, cracking baroque statuary of mansions and churches. We passed worn fountains spouting their city water out of the mouths of lumpy angels and cherubs. The black crowd dodged us and dawdled in the sun.

The narrow streets sounded to the hard plod-trotting of horses. Cabs came out of every corner and sailed across the confused sunlight of the Quattro Canti. We rumbled off the cobbles into a dazzling asphalted piazza, and at a house there the little man's cab drew up. He paid his fare and disappeared into a courtyard.

We stopped. I gave my man five lire, and he hurried off lest I should wait for change. I ran into the courtyard and mounted a flight of stone stairs. My little fellow was waiting at the top at a door. He had pulled the bell. The door was opening. He had one foot on the step as I ran up. He was compact, well filled. His eyebrows were short, high and deprecatory. His yellow booted feet were discreet and small.

As he turned to me inquiringly I suddenly realized I had thought of nothing to say to him. I had been too excited to think of even an opening phrase, and this, in the poor state of my Italian, was very necessary! His discretion and composure rebuked me. Hotly I blundered out, fishing for words:

"I was told—I thought—Are you by any chance—You are not Signor Filippo?"

He shook his head sympathetically and said, "I regret, I am not," and the door closed behind him as he stepped into the house.

As I walked across the piazza into the street that leads out past the high, dark sea to the lemon-lit valleys, it occurred to me—indeed, why had I not asked?—he might have been Ricciotti. V. S. F.

The Week in New York

Park and Bowling Green. One hundred quarts were supplied by a broker in the district, H. H. Barnes, in the expectation that they would keep the local youth occupied for a reasonable time, and Mr. McNeil was asked to officiate at the lude. The ceremonies began sedately enough, but the news had spread too far. Most of the youngsters brought guests, and by the time 500 had gathered a wave settled in on Mr. McNeil that took the distribution in hand and left him, almost before he knew it, scraping fruitlessly at a row of empty cans. His record for valor was in no way impaired, however, especially as with Mr. Barnes again at the checkbook, he will be back next week, this time with 1000 quarts.

A cargo of the latest Paris style creations, interspersed with a few pianos and a motorcycle, has been received by the natives of Watlin Island, in the Bahamas, with a welcome not at all lessened by the fact that the delivery was quite unintentional. The British steamer Port Kembla, the crew of which, with the exception of a few of its members left on board to guard her, arrived in New York this week, grounded on a coral reef off the island, necessitating the jettisoning of much of the cargo in an effort to get her afloat again. The visit was received with great interest and apparent satisfaction by the colored natives, who, according to the tales told by the crew on their arrival here, paddled out to the ship and watched the boxes go splashing into the sea with curious eyes until invited to come aboard and help. They paddled box after box ashore and promptly outfitted themselves in nondescript ensembles of lingerie. One of the pianos was put to reasonably accurate use, also; but the motorcycle, at last reports, was still baffling the most intensive examination.

Justice underwent a quick but none the less effective muster in one of the environs of New York the other day when a minor infraction of the law called for discipline at Bar Beach, Long Island. The local heir to the "keepers of the King's conscience," Andrew Westervelt, justice of the peace, of Roslyn, having put away his more austere habiliments in favor of a bathing suit, was enjoying a care-free moment when the problem calling for his official wisdom arose. The culprit was accordingly hailed out on the sands in the best Alice-in-Wonderland manner, with a colorful array of spectators bathing suits furnishing the setting. The testimony being heard, the defendant examined, and the fine assessed, the court and its attendants resumed their interrupted swim.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Coal Problem in Great Britain

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The British public is just about tired of being told that the expenses of getting coal are, in the case of almost every pit, greater than the price obtainable for it. Never is a word forthcoming about why the working expenses are so high.

Now let us see where all the running expenses go. What proportion goes to the man who actually does the bowing of the coal half a mile below the surface of the earth, sometimes in constricted galleries where movement is an agony of effort?

The amount paid to the miner for hewing and loading the coal into tubs and pushing them to the "pass-by" was, roughly, three shillings per ton. What the public wants to know is, What becomes of the fifty-seven shillings which represents the difference between the price of a ton of coal to the consumer and the miner's commission on this ton which he has labored so hard to earn?

What the public is determined to know is whether or not the channels into which this fifty-seven shillings is diverted are as important to the industry as the miner is. Common humanity, uninfluenced by the spurious sanctity of financial interest, will see to it that the claims of royalty owners, directors with princely salaries, and shareholders, not to mention coal factors and merchants, take second place to the claims of the man who does the actual work of raising the coal. D. F. T., Heckington, Lincolnshire, Eng.